The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

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Remarkable Specimen of a Greeley Reformer.

Fenton's Professor in a Mess.

The Fenton organ here is of course obliged to admit that it "lied" (as H. G. says.) when it talked of our entering into negotiations for offices with Senator O'Brien and Judge McCunn!! Did anybody out of a lunatic asylum ever invent such a preposterous story before? Why, it is worthy of Gratz Brown during his most festive moments. But Fenton's disciple continues to maunder feebly on about a proprietor of this paper having an alliance with Senator O'Brien, in which he talks like the foolish man he is, for we have no alliances with anybody, as most political men by this time know. This silly Professor talked at first about our having obtained offices. We challenged him to produce any man who could substantiate this charge, and he sneaked off. He is now wriggling about in his own mess, and there we leave him. What was it George Wilkes said of the Professor some time ago? George Wilkes is a "good Greeley man," and of course would not bear false witness against any of Greeley's chief managers, would he?

Important Meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee.

The Republican National Committee held a special session yesterday afternoon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Chairman, presiding. There were present in addition to Gov. Morgan, and Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary, Gov. Claflin, Massachusetts; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New-Jersey; Col. Russell Erret, of Pennsylvania; Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Hon. Jos. C. Abbott, of North Carolina. The session was executive in character, and the seal of secrecy was put on most of the business transacted. A great many letters, bearing political advices and containing suggestions for action, were read and considered. The fullest advices received were from the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina and West Virginia, and measures for forwarding the canvass in these States were most prominent among those discussed.

North Carolina received attention first. Ex-Senator Abbott reported the canvass very active, and it was expected to grow warmer as the day of election approached. He confidently predicted a victory for the Republican ticket, and said the Democracy were already trying to find reasons to account for their defeat. He expected to return last evening, and did so with evidence that the National Committee earnestly desire success in that State.

Col. Errett, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, was present in place of W. H. Kemble, Esq., the Committee member from that State, who is quite ill. He reported that the canvass in that State was about to open, and that the prospect was daily improving. He proceeds at once to organize, and his first step will be to root out Greeley influences wherever they may be found. From West Virginia there came suggestions of an important character looking to the utilization of all the elements of opposition to Democratic Liberalism in the State. Positive action was not taken, but the matter is under favorable consideration.

The subject of finance was considered and plans devised to meet the necessities of the canvass as they arise.

The situation of the canvass was considered in all its aspects, and it was resolved to meet the Greeley game of brag bluster with quiet and effective work. The head-quarters of the committee will be established at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the same rooms occupied by the committee in 1868, parlors Nos. 2 and 5, fronting Twenty-third-street, ground floor. Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary, will proceed to organize details within the next few days. There will be no advertising of visitors or any attempts to magnify the importance of those in chief control, but the hard work of the campaign will be taken in hand under the personal direction of Gov. Morgan and Mr. Chandler, both of whom have had great experience in previous campaigns.

A large number of callers paid their respects during the sessions of the Committee, among whom were Senators Chandler and Harlan, Gov. Newell and Mr. Buchanan, of New-Jersey, Hon. John H. Ketcham, of New-York, Judge Bond of the Maryland Circuit, Theodore W. Dimond, Esq., of the State Department, and others.

A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union League of America was also held at the hotel during the afternoon. No public business was transacted beyond a resolution to cooperate with the National Committee in forwarding the measures of the campaign.

Tammany Officials Trying to Get Up a "Grand Rally" for Horace—The Effort a Decided Failure.

The followers of Tammany and the sore-head Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District have organized a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. Among the principal members are Joseph Swinberton, an attaché of the Board of Health; Jas. Walker, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and Edward Johnson, the proprietor of bonded warehouses in Bridge-street. This Johnson has gone over to Tammany because he was refused a portion of the General Order business. Last evening the members of the Club were invited to "a grand rally" at their Club-room, at the gambling-house No. 669 Third-avenue. At 8 o'clock the company commenced to manufacture enthusiasm, but although there was an apology for a band, it took half an hour before there was a decent assemblage enough for the orators to commence. Indeed, when, at 8½ o'clock, a crowd had collected, it was composed, as one of their own policemen remarked, "of more children and women than anything else."

When George V. B. Van Brunt, clerk of the Yorkville Police, assisted by the men of the Fire Department of the district, had collected all that could be found ready to invest in Greeley stock, a series of resolutions were read, but they failed to produce any signs of enthusiasm. For the women and children did not understand what was going on, and they were too honest to cheer without a reason. An address was then delivered by Col. C. B. Willis, who, at first, was somewhat enthusiastically received, as the Tammany boys thought he was their "old pal" "Billy" Hitchcock, but as soon as they found out their mistake not another sound of applause could be heard, although a Wood-chopper's Club was there in a body for the express purpose of manufacturing all the noise necessary. The "Colonel" talked a good deal about the "sublime chart of independence." While in reference to the rebellion, he said, "thanks to our skillful commanders, the Republic was saved!"

The meeting generally dispersed, every person present being of opinion that it was a disgraceful fizzle.

A Catskill Greeley Republican Leader—A Defaulting Cashier Preaching Honesty—Another Sample Reformer.

The party of "odds and ends" appears to be distressed for a leader in Greene County, of this State. A Republican from Catskill, in that county, says that the only man he has hitherto regarded as a Republican in that region, who has declared for Greeley and Brown, is John A. Cooke. This individual walks about the streets denouncing Grant and the Philadelphia Convention, and prates about honesty as though he had practiced that virtue himself throughout his life.

A few incontrovertible facts in the career of this man will serve to enlighten the public as to the calibre of many of the men who support "Honest Horace."

Cooke was at one time respected as the cashier of a bank in Catskill. He speculated in stocks with the money of the bank, and nearly ruined it, and becoming a defaulter to the amount of $60,000, he was driven out of the position. Friends whom he had made shielded and befriended him from punishment in his disgrace and downfall. These friends were Republicans. Through their influence he obtained an appointment in the Custom-house, under Collector Smyth, and was discharged. Subsequently another effort was made in his behalf, and another place in the Custom-house was secured for him. His bad habits were the cause of his discharge from this second position. Finding that there was not the slightest probability of getting another place under the present Administration, he has become a Greeley "reformer," and leads the "movement" in Catskill. Of such men is the party of "Liberal" ideas.

Hard Facts.

The following letter is a sample of many hundreds we receive on the same subject:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The general news agent of Williamsburg informs me to-day, on the 4th of June he supplied 119 TIMES in Williamsburg; now he supplies 349, with a steady increase of about fifteen per day. Before Greeley's nomination, he furnished 163 copies of the *Tribune*, and now he furnishes 109, principally to Democrats—Republicans taking the TIMES. Since Greeley's nomination, the *Sun* has decreased about 900 copies. Before Greeley's nomination he took and disposed of 600 copies of the *Star*, he now takes 78.

If this does not show which way the wind blows, I am no judge. C.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

What A. Oakey Hall Saw.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a ridiculous defense of Horace Greeley, which of course the *Tribune*, (H. G.'s organ,) eagerly reproduces. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* thus refers to the subject;

"The *Tribune* copies a long article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which the popular delusion that Mr. Greeley is 'carefully careless' in his dress is triumphantly destroyed. The truth of history, however, must be vindicated, and Oakey Hall says: 'I myself saw him in 1860, in Chicago, while in company with two other gentlemen, who also laughed at him, go behind the door of the barber's shop in the hotel and carefully adjust his trousers in the inside of his boots.' The Cincinnati paper must try again. Its generalizations about faultless linen, polished boots, small hands, taper fingers, and pink nails cannot be set off against the positive assertions of Mayor Hall, who speaks of what he saw."

The Rope of Sand.

We find the following in the St. Louis *Democrat:*

"There are painful rumors afloat to the effect that the relations existing between Messrs. Schurz, Grosvenor and Pulitzer of the first part, and Mr. Greeley of the second part, are not of a very cordial character. Mr. Greeley is disposed to snub all politicians of free-trade proclivities, believes Grosvenor to be the same 'inherent villain' he pronounced him to be a few days ago; and as for Schurz, we feel justified in saying that Mr. Nast's beautiful engraving, in which our Senator is represented as kissing Mr. Greeley, is a gross exaggeration. No such osculatory demonstration took place."

That Precious Band of "Reformers."

According to the New-York *Express* (Tammany organ) Greeley changes entirely every few years—which is the only excuse it can hit upon for the Democrats swallowing him now. The truth is that the *Express* and its Tammany friends are only using poor old Greeley for their own ends, and laugh in their sleeve at him, and call him an "old fool." In order to keep up the deception, they keep crying out "Reform" at the top of their voices, while having a hungry eye upon the public purse. The Troy *Times* shows what sort of Reformers Greeley's men are:

"In 1868, Matt. Bemus, now for Greeley, was a member of the Legislature. Matt. was once indicted in this county for legislative corruption, and fled to Canada, until some careless fellow stole the vexatious indictment from the files. Matt. was one of the Black Horse Cavalry in 1863; his specialty was railroad business. Matt. looks more like a deacon of good standing than a Black Horse trooper. One day he introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning the Vanderbilt railroad scrip, and moved a select Committee 'to report the facts.' It was carried, and Matt. and his committee went to work. The upshot was a report in favor of legalizing the scrip. That and other railroad jobs went through. It was the boast of the honorable gentleman from Chautauqua that he made $70,000 that session; all by his honest economy in saving three dollars per day. And Fenton was said to have received $20,000 from Gould and Fisk to help him at Chicago. Bemus went home and thought his pile of ready money would send him to the Senate. But after feeling round somewhat and meeting with the opposition of a considerable portion of the Republican Press and voters in the district, he concluded that that was too large an undertaking for him. He gave up the project wholly and became a candidate for the Assembly."

What the Kuklux Expect of Greeley.

A Greeley organ in Alabama, the Talladeya *News*, recently published the following brutal account of the murder of two Union soldiers while attempting to arrest a man who had been indicted for Kukluxing: "Last Sunday two Yankee boys in blue visited the house of Mr. Maroney, in Shelby County and near the county line of Shelby and Bibb, not far from the little village known as Six Mile, for the purpose of arresting him under a bill found by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, recently in session in Montgomery. Mr. Maroney was implicated in the Coosa County affair. Under this true bill found by the Grand Jury these brave soldiers of the best Government the world ever saw went with handcuffs for Mr. Maroney. He welcomed them with hospitable hands to inhospitable graves—he poured lead into one, and cold steel into the other, whereupon both of these gallant soldiers gave up the ghost, and Mr. Maroney is still at large in the air which he inhales. We gather these facts from a reliable gentleman just returned from Shelby County. We regret and condemn this occurrence, and call upon our people to remain quiet—the old White Hat will make all things right."

The Doughty Col. W. U. Saunders Backing Down.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In last Saturday's issue of the New-York *Tribune* a challenge was published by Col. W. U. Saunders, of Baltimore, inviting any colored man in the country, who sustains Gen. Grant and the Republican Party, to meet him in discussion in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, in the month of August. In the afternoon of the day on which this vaunting challenge appeared I carried in person an acceptance to the *Tribune* office, but up to this date I have received neither notice nor reply; but, nevertheless, I find in this morning's *Tribune*, a notice of the acceptance of Col. John Taylor, of Newark, N. J., to meet Col. Saunders. Now, Mr. Editor, will you be kind enough to inform the public why Col. John Taylor is preferred to meet the suple and valiant Goliath rather than your humble servant,

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Another Democratic Defaulter.

Democratic office-holders are not very numerous, but wherever they are found they are sure to develop a large proportion of thieves and defaulters. The latest development in this line is in Indiana, where it appears that the late Democratic Treasurer of Ripley County is a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. Thus it goes. As the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Whether it takes the shape of stealing an arsenal from the Government, plundering a city under the name of Tammany, depleting State treasuries or robbing from counties, does not matter much to the Democratic Party. It can turn its hand to anything from 'snapping up unconsidered trifles' to robbing millions."

Congressman Perry, of Ohio.

Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of the First District of Ohio, has published a card addressed to his constituents, announcing that he has resigned his seat in Congress, and will not, under circumstances that he can think of as within the range of present probability, accept a nomination for re-election.

A Gag for Gratz Brown.

Gratz Brown's speeches in the East have alarmed the Greeleyites. A day or two since one of the few Liberal Republicans in Cincinnati telegraphed to a friend in this City that if he were allowed to make more speeches such as he made in New-Haven the ticket was lost. In this connection may be quoted the following curious editorial paragraph from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Tuesday, an earnest Greeley organ.

"If Gratz Brown had been indulging in 'buttered watermelon' when he made his New-Haven speech the correspondents of the Eastern Radical Press would have promptly made the fact known. It is only the Western newspapers that support the Greeley ticket because they can't help it, that affect humor at Gov. Brown's expense."

A Leading Illinois Democrat for Grant.

Hon. B. F. Parks, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, but now a resident of Illinois, made a telling speech in Joliet on the 13th inst., severely denouncing Greeley from a Democratic stand-point, and declaring his intention to support Grant. He put it thus: "If among the 8,000,000 Democratic voters on this continent there is no man worthy to receive your votes—that you must throw aside every principle of your life—that you must cast away your hate, your love, your very shame, and in agony of soul take to your hearts your life-long enemy—the man you have always abhorred, scorned and detested—then I say I cannot go with you. Candidly, as a Democrat that has been proscribed, socially, financially and professionally; as one who has been a martyr to Democratic principles; as one who has always advocated those principles, believing them to be right; I say that with that record, with those surroundings, Mr. Greeley can die ere I will consent to owe him anything or pay allegiance to him." And further: "This conspiracy against Gen. Grant has been brewing about two years, and it was and is based on the idea that the Democracy are purchasable and deliverable. I suppose I was in the inventory on the 1st of January last, but, gentlemen, they can neither sell nor deliver me." Of Grant he said: "He never said to anybody that he was a Democrat; he did not say that he was a Republican. He simply said that if elected he would attend to his duty right along, and, gentlemen, I submit to you the proposition that he has done it faithfully, fearlessly and honestly." Concluding, he said: "Fellow-citizens, taking into consideration who are the candidates before you, there is no alternative for any true Democrat but to vote for U. S. Grant for President. I am here as a Democrat. I do not call myself a Republican. I have proclaimed to you what I honestly believe to be the truth; no sinister or interested motives control my action or give color to my judgment. The conclusions I have come to are the result of the best consideration I have been able to give to the matter, and I believe it a duty I owe to those with whom I have usually acted, and to the whole people of this State, to give reasons for my present action."

The Tammany Finances.

Mr. Fenton returned from Washington early in the week, heavily impressed with the great necessity of raising $2,000 for immediate use in North Carolina. This does not comport very well with the Greeley swagger that they have already raised $100,000. With a finance Committee of which Jem Scoville and Steve Barbridge are principal members, subscribers to the Greeley election campaign fund will be scarce.

Erie County, Pennsylvania.

The campaign was opened in Erie County on Thursday evening last by a rousing Republican meeting at Corry. The largest hall in the place, capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 persons, was crowded to overflowing, and addresses were delivered by Hon. G. W. Scofield and Hon. C. B. Curtis—the former the able and popular Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District, and the latter the regularly chosen Republican candidate for the same place. Mr. Scofield having, after his fifth term, declined the renomination. Great enthusiasm prevailed on the occasion, and the marked success of the meeting is regarded as a favorable indication for President Grant in that part of Pennsylvania.

Cattaraugus County.

A correspondent, who is "neither an office-seeker nor a sore-head," writes us that "Cattaraugus County will re-affirm its faith in Gen. Grant and the Republican Party by 1,500 majority. The nomination of Greeley creates no enthusiasm among Democrats, and attempts to swallow him are often ludicrous in the extreme."

Greeley's Weakness in New-Jersey.

The persistent and systematic exaggerations of Greeley's strength in New-Jersey are all swept aside by a plain statement of the facts in the Trenton *Gazette*. That paper says: "We are in the possession of information, carefully and conscientiously gathered, from every part of New-Jersey, and we have yet to hear of the first locality where there is such development of Liberal sentiment as to create the slightest alarm. In some entire townships not a single Greeley Republican can be found, while in those districts where their most boasted strength lies diligent inquiry and research invariably reduces their number to three or four. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, is demoralized and spiritless. The nomination of Horace Greeley has benumbed and disheartened them. Not a single Democratic journal has accepted the nomination with enthusiasm. Thousands of New-Jersey Democrats will not vote at all; a large number will vote for Grant."

B. Gratz Brown.

The New-York *Herald* (Tammany-Greeley) stated yesterday that B. Gratz Brown informed one of its reporters that he regarded his recent illness as "the best event that could have occurred to him." It warned him that there are *limits* beyond which even a robust man cannot go. It is to be hoped that Brown will take this lesson to heart, and then we shall not be troubled with so many letters descriptive of his very peculiar habits.

Congressman Eldridge for Grant.

Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, passed through St. Paul, Minn., a few days ago, on his way to Duluth, and the St. Paul *Press* says, in conversation with a friend announced himself as unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley and in favor of Grant, "as a choice of evils." Mr. Eldridge is a representative Democrat of the old school, and his independent action must have much effect in his State.

General Notes.

Over 900 voters of Oswego have joined the First Grant and Wilson Club of that city.

The Washington *Patriot* says that the confidential Executive archives of the Confederacy are in existence and "safe."

C. C. Bowen is said to be hungering after the office of Sheriff of Charleston County, South Carolina, and a very fat one it is, too.

The Rhinebeck "Liberals" are in trouble because the Tammanyites want to have sole control of all the funds. Their alarm is very natural.

Ex-Senator Ross, of all persons in the world, has been indulging in a public address against the lack of honesty in the Republican Party! Who, after him?

There are about $90,000,000 in gold in the National Treasury. Greeley's friends hanker after it, but the American people will see they do not get their hands upon it.

Mr. Sam. Bard promises to send his lively paper, the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald*, to all subscribers at its regular rates, payable one week after the election of Grant and Wilson.

James Redpath says that he knows that Gratz Brown labored and fought for the election of James Buchanan, and that he once heard him say, "I like slavery as a social institution myself."

The untruthful reformers are reporting that Judge A. B. James, of St. Lawrence, is for Greeley. The Ogdensburg *Journal*, edited by Judge James' son, says, "Judge James proposes to stand by the regular candidate of the Republican Party."

Mr. William Dean, Chairman of the Delaware Democratic State Committee, publishes a card announcing his resignation of that position on account of the nomination of Greeley, and says that he is ready to help form a straight Democratic ticket.

B. Gratz Brown, having recovered from his illness, was at head-quarters, yesterday, receiving the congratulations of his supporters. News from North Carolina is anxiously watched for by this Greeley colony.

In Broome-street, near Eldridge, a corporal's guard of sore-heads have organized an Association called "The Eighth Assembly District Greeley and Brown Victory Campaign Club." The unique title is copyrighted to prevent other organizations from using it. However much the Club may monopolize the term victory, it is certain that victory will never perch upon their banners.

The Ninth Ward Grant and Wilson Club held a meeting Tuesday night at No. 900 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, John F. Stenson presiding. The organization is a new one, and already numbers several hundred members. Resolutions were passed approving the Administration of President Grant, and pledging the earnest labors of the organization in behalf of Grant and Wilson during the coming campaign.

THE THERMOMETER.

The Temperature Ninety-three in the Shade Yesterday.

The Effects of the Heat in this City and Vicinity—The Prostrations and Deaths—Horses Dying in the Streets.

Ever since the Fourth of July the excessive severity of the heated term has moderated, and people began to take some comfort in existence and to hope that the Summer would not be so fearful after all. But the hot weather came back upon us yesterday, and the mercury rose up with appalling rapidity as high as 93° in the shade. Business men who had been detained by the inexorable bee hive, groaned in spirit as their eyes fell upon the thermometer which everybody now keeps in his office, so that he may guage the extent of his misery. It is even the fashion among very heavy swells to have a small ivory thermometer attached to the ribbon round their straw hat. But it would not be safe to accept the showing of these registers, since some of those who sport them are notoriously hot headed. Nor were men the only sufferers yesterday, for domestic animals seemed to be as sensitive to the heat as the "lords of creation." Many horses died in the streets, in spite of the precautions which both interest and humanity have taught us to take. Dogs lay upon the side walks panting, with their tongues lolling out. Even cats, who, as a general thing, luxuriate in sunlight, and can never, seemingly, have enough of it, were of a different opinion yesterday. Those pet ones that are notorious in various parts of the City, in certain shoe-stores, sample-rooms, merchants' counting-houses, &c., sat upon boxes in a distressed condition, and mewed piteously when anybody approached with whom they were acquainted. Specially, there was a black cat that lives in the vicinity of the Fulton Fish-market, and is the pet of every one in that locality. This poor beast is extremely fat as every fishmonger likes to give her entrails and heads, and her misery was extreme. Whenever any of her friends came near she would rise up and rub herself against their legs, and mew in the most anxious way as if to ask for relief from the heat. It seems strange that the suffering should be so great when the mercury marked only 93, but there was a want of elasticity in the air; there was a deficiency of ozone which in all probability was the cause. It is painful to reflect how terribly the poor must have felt, when to these causes all the horrors of badly-ventilated small rooms in foul neighborhoods were added. In the First Ward, specially in Washington-street, the air seemed absolutely at rest, and the malarious odors from the decaying garbage, and from leaking closets, and from badly connecting cross sewers floated on it like oil on water. The children lay about the gutters and the stairways in a semi-stupid condition, narcotized as it were, by the heat and the peculiar atmosphere. But relief came at last. As the sun drew nearer and nearer to the horizon vast banks of clouds gathered about him to obscure his setting. Masses of cumuli, seemingly swollen and black, with rain, passed slowly over the sky. But no rain fell, yet a light refreshing breeze arose, which was an inestimable boon. The cases of sun-stroke yesterday were as follows:

Henry Shaw, a laborer, fifty years old, American, residing at Greenpoint, died while at work at No. 34 Great Jones-street.

John Marron, forty-five years, of No. 299 Mott-street, was prostrated in Houston-street, and taken to his residence.

Edward Dougherty, forty years, Irish, of No. 50 Crosby-street, died at No. 50 Crosby-street.

John Barry, eighty years, Irish, no home, prostrated in Seventh Precinct and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Peter Karn, nineteen years old, of Cambridge-av., Jersey City, was prostrated at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, and taken to Park Hospital.

George C. Chapman, a school-boy, residing at No. 242 Navy-street, Brooklyn, was sun-struck at the Fulton Ferry, and taken to the Park Hospital.

John Mahoney, thirty-four years old, of No. 430 Water-street, was found suffering from sunstroke in the Tenth Precinct.

Edward McCusker, of No. 91 Cherry-street, died in the Park Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of heat.

John Kilroy, eighteen years old, of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Moses Degrote, thirty-four years, of No. 57 Clinton-street.

Charles Susenheit, of No. 329 East Fifty-ninth-street, was overcome and taken to his residence.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	78	87	87	85
Stand of Bar. in inch..	29.77	29.97	..	29.78

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 77°; 6 A. M., 80°; 9 A. M., 83½°; 12 M., 89°; 3 P. M., 92½°; 6 P. M., 88°; 9 P. M., 84°; 12 P. M., 83°. Average temperature yesterday, 84⅝°.

THE HEAT IN BROOKLYN.

The temperature in Brooklyn yesterday reached 96° in the shade at 1 o'clock P. M. The following cases of sun-stroke were reported:

PROSTRATED.

Sebastian Smith, residing at Greenpoint. Taken to the City Hospital.

Nicholas Hoffman, a carpenter, residing at No. 90 Boerum-street.

Wm. Howard, laborer, residing at No. 17 Christopher-street, New-York. Taken to Long Island College Hospital.

Israel Brewster, colored, residing in Hunt's-alley, near Henry-street. Taken home.

John Hickman, residing in Gaines-street.

Charles Dangerfield, a painter, only four days from England, residing with his family at No. 440 North Second-street, Eastern District, was sun-struck on North Ninth-street yesterday afternoon and died in a few minutes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments by the London Times on the Stokes Trial.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times* this morning, commenting upon the issue of the trial of Edward S. Stokes, says:

"At the bottom of what we call this miscarriage of justice, is that indifference Americans feel for violent crimes in which both the murderer and the victim are rowdies."

Cruelty Practiced in a Western Public Institution.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—A preliminary and informal investigation of alleged cruel treatment of inmates of the House of Refuge here was made by the Board of Managers this afternoon. The information obtained showed that the cases reported by the Grand Jury were true. Boys have not only been cruelly whipped, but have been confined in cells on bread and water, and forced to stand on a post about six inches square on the top, in the sun at midday, without hat or shoes, and have been subjected to other harsh punishments. A formal examination will be made to-morrow, at which sworn testimony will be taken.

Second Annual Meeting of the Cleveland Racing Club.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The first day's races of the second annual meeting of the Cleveland Club came off today. The track was still rather heavy from rains, which rendered the postponement of yesterday's races necessary, but by dragging it over it was much improved, and toward the latter part of the afternoon was in quite good condition. About 2,500 people witnessed the races.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; purse, $1,000, best three in five; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third. Thirteen entered. The race was won in three straight heats, by Thomas L. Young, owned by M. Ziegler, of Cincinnati. Time—2:30, 2:27, 2:30½. Grace, of Youngstown, Ohio, was second, and Ellick, of Cambridge City, Indiana, third.

SECOND RACE—For horses that have never beaten 2:27, best three in five; purse $1,200, $600 to first; $400 to second; $250 for third horse. Nine entered. The first heat was won by Red Cloud in 2:28½. The second was taken by Sleepy John in 2:29, after which Rosalind took two straight heats in 2:29 and 2:26. The last two heats were trotted after the other races were finished, and at the time for the calling of the next heat it became so dark that the finish of the race had to be postponed until to-morrow.

THIRD RACE.—A running race, three-quarters of a mile heats, purse $150 to first horse, $100 to second, $50 to third. Ten entries. Regent, of Cincinnati, won the race in two straight heats. Time, 1:23½ and 1:22. Daunter, of Glenville, was second and Sallie Newton, of Kentucky, third.

The races did not close until 8 o'clock.

THE BUTLER TROUBLE.

Latest Account from Alexandria—Particulars of the Affair.

LONDON, July 17.—Mail advices from Alexandria to Friday last give detailed accounts of the affray between Consul-General Butler and the Khedive's American officers. Consul Butler, his Secretary, Wadleigh, and an attaché of the Consulate named Strologo, were dining at a Greek restaurant, where were also the party of officers—Gens. Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "Good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and high words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street, where Wadleigh fired several shots at Major Campbell, wounding him dangerously. Gen. Reynolds then fired at Wadleigh, but without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long-standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Persons who have recently arrived in this city from Alexandria, state that they saw Butler, Wadleigh, Campbell, Loring and others, playing cards together within the past two weeks.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—The Military Commission to inquire into the recent fracas is still in session. It is composed of Gen. Stone, Col. Purdy, and several native officers of the Egyptian Army.

Butler's departure is confirmed. His destination is not certainly known, but it is reported that he left with the intention of returning to the United States.

TAMMANY THIEVES IN COURT.

Continuation of the Argument of Mr. O'Conor in the Tweed and Connolly Case—Remarks of Mr. Tilden—Reply of Mr. Beach in Tom Fields' Case.

ALBANY, July 17.—On the reassembling of the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. O'Conor resumed his argument.

CONTINUATION OF MR. O'CONOR'S ARGUMENT.

He held that though the Board of Supervisors may be a corporation, it is not such a corporation as exists in the several counties of the State. All the corporations of New-York are now wrapped up in what is known as the City Charter, under the head of Departments. One portion of our argument yesterday, and which the other side attempted to controvert, was the question relative to the property held by the Board of Supervisors as a corporate body. The truth is they held no property which they controlled so as to dispose of by sale or otherwise. The counsel on the other side cited in their brief to prove the validity of the Board of Supervisors as a corporate body the fact that the Court-house was county property; and Mr. O'Conor referred the Court to the opinion of Judge Leonard, in 40 Barbour, page 314, where the story of its possession by the county is very truthfully told—how it was accomplished through legislative enactment for certain purposes, yet he denied the right of the Board of Supervisors to sell this or buy other public institutions.

It was strange that the Mayor took no action toward redress for the numerous frauds committed against the people until proceedings were instituted by the Attorney-General. He referred to an opinion of Judge Bronson for a distinction between the Supervisors and Mayor and Commonalty, in which that Judge holds that neither body had a right to levy a tax either special or general without direct legislative authorization. He quoted other authorities to sustain the argument. He also cited other authorities to show that the Board of Supervisors of New-York was not suable for debts. They had no judicial tribunal to pass upon claims, and when allowed to levy a tax to liquidate which claims exhausted their powers. Supposing that our theory is correct, that the taxpayers and Commonalty of New-York cannot sue the county to recover, to whom does the right belong? Why, to the State through its representative, the Attorney-General. Indictments for crimes and misdemeanors constitute one large class of litigation. Bills to restrain and prevent public measures afforded another. Actions against public officers and public corporations for breach of trust or neglect of duty another. Instances might be adduced *ad infinitum*, but this plain proposition is denied, and even if the right of action be in the State, it is contended that the phrazeology adopted by the provision of 1830, on codifying the common law as to the duties of the Attorney-General, has so restricted the powers of that officer that he cannot prosecute for such grievances as we mentioned in the complaint. A very able answer to the defendants on both grounds may be found in the opinion of Judge Duer, in Sun 2d, 17 How. Pr. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, &c., which very clearly defines the powers and duties of the Attorney-General under the provisions of the statute, which makes it the duty of that officer to prosecute and defend all actions in the event of which the people of the State shall be interested; in other words, in all such actions he is made a necessary party.

From what has transpired in this case, they say that no Judge could be found who would decide the question argued; that no Judge who was versed in the proceedings of the case, had indicated the possibility of a doubt relative to the rights of the State in the case. It is true Judge Ingraham has rendered a decision, yet Judge Hogeboom, who acted upon his determination made after hearing the argument, rendered a decision unhesitatingly; but Judge Hogeboom had rendered a decision previously on the same subject, which was refuting that the Attorney-General enjoyed the right to prosecute in the interest of an aggrieved people. Admitting that the Mayor and Commonalty were the proper parties to sue, we hold that they failed in their duty, and are found in collusion with these swindlers, and the State has the right to interfere and attempt to get the money back and have it applied to the purposes for which it was intended. He claimed that the State had the same jurisdiction to interfere in this case that it had if the agent or trustee of a subordinate corporation had undertaken to use Broadway for private purposes. This question is asked: If the State gets this money what will it do with it? He thought that Judge Hogeboom decided that question when he said what would the Board of Supervisors do with it. In case they recovered it, they would go no more right to dispose of it than he had. In case the State recovered it, it would go into the Treasury as money unappropriated. It could not be paid back to the tax-payers. It goes into the hands of the supreme power, there to remain until the Legislature by enactment should devise how and by what means it should be disposed of in a manner approximate with justice.

He here said he would submit the case, claiming that he had the right to argue the question without entering into any stipulations with the defendants, and he hoped that the Court would render a decision on the question at issue without delay, and let the people of this great State know who are the defendants in the case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. TILDEN.

Mr. O'Conor was followed by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. After referring to the manner in which he had been introduced to the case, Mr. Tilden inquired: "Who will prosecute State officers? Is it the Board of Supervisors? Where are they to get such authority? Where derive such commission? Again, who is the party injured? It is the people, and, therefore, upon the representative of the people, the Attorney-General, devolves the duty to prosecute." He cited from several authorities on equity and jurisprudence in answer to the argument on the brief of Mr. Curtis, the principal object of which was to establish the duties of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Fields interrupted Mr. Tilden during his citations, by inquiry to the case which he cited was an action of law to recover money for the Crown, or whether it was a case of equity, and whether this case was one of equity.

Mr. O'Conor answered that this was one for the recovery of money, which in England would be a case of equity.

Mr. Tilden continued by saying, in all cases of equity there is a decree to pay back the money, and intimated that the counsel on the other side exhibited bad taste by attempting at this late day to endanger the case of defendants by making the interrogation whether the case was one of equity.

Mr. Fields asked Mr. Tilden if he could cite a suit where the Crown recovered back money from a trustee.

Mr. Tilden replied that it is in just such cases that the Attorney-General steps in and acts for the people. The funds of New-York were raised by general levy for the public benefit, and should not have been misapplied by donation or otherwise by the custodian of those funds.

On concluding his citation he said he had very little to say in addition. They embraced all that he desired to say on the question, which was that all public trusts were subject to suit for recovery by the Attorney-General.

TOM FIELDS' CASE.

Mr. Beach made a request to take up the Fields' case at the close of Mr. Tilden's argument, to enable him to proceed to Saratoga, where he has an engagement in the Barnard case to-morrow, and the Court, by consent of the counsel, granted the request.

When Mr. Tilden concluded, Mr. Beach took the floor. He said that this case had been presented so often and so fully that, in his opinion, it had lost its interest. As far as his client, Mr. Fields, was concerned, he was willing to leave it with the Court, on the views he had already expressed, and which views he alleged remained unanswered. He did not deny that enormous frauds had been committed against the City and County of New-York, and had no word of palliation to offer in defense of the perpetrators. He would go as far as the next man to punish the offenders, and if his own client was one he would hand him over to the courts for punishment. He deemed the right of the gentlemen who appeared for the prosecution to arraign these defendants as the guilty ones and hold them up to public ridicule. The prosecution deny the right of the tax-payers to sue in their own behalf, and assert that the only proper person to sue was the Attorney General of the State; that bondholders have no ground for action to recover for bonds issued; that the faith of the people has been pledged for the redemption of these bonds. The people possess the right of action to recover. Today we hear nothing about the extinction of New-York, but that the tax-payers of New-York are the owners of this fund, and as they cannot maintain an action to recover, the Attorney-General, the representative of the people, must restore the fund to its proper owners. If this theory is true there is no escape for us; but if we can show by simple statute that the County of New-York possesses the right to sue and to recover, what becomes of this theory of the prosecution? The first volume of R. and S., page 63, declares the several counties of the State. At page No. 337 the statute defines the power of the counties, and the character they are to maintain as corporate bodies, capable of suing and being sued, of holding and transmitting property. He therefore held that the Board of Supervisors was no more the Corporation of New-York than was the President of a bank or even its directors the bank corporation itself. Page No. 336 of the same statute says that whenever any trouble arises between the county and any individual or individuals the county has the right to sue and recover the same as individuals. To whom, he would ask, did this fund belong? Will the counsel on the other side deny that this money raised by the Board of Supervisors was not county property? Should this money be recovered by the State, it will go into the State fund for the benefit of the people at large. If the county is permitted to recover, as it has the statutory right to do, it will go into the County Treasury, where it legitimately belongs. Because the Board of Audit was created by legislative statute, it is held that the members thereof are State officers. With the same propriety it can be asserted that, because the directors of the Hudson River Railroad are created by statute that they also are State officers, and that the State can maintain an action against a defaulting member for the recovery of money misappropriated. He denied any such right by the State or its representative, the Attorney-General. As to the right of the Attorney-General of England to maintain an action to recover trusts, he would say that the counsel on the other side have gone one step too far when they attempt to make the Attorney-Generals of England and New-York analogous. The King is the fountain of power in England, but the people is the fountain in this country. True, the Attorney-General represents the people; but where is the authority for the Attorney-General to act in this case? The people of the State are not interested; it is the people of New-York alone. Give him this power and you place him in a position by which he will control the State, and sway an influence not enjoyed by the Governor of the State, or the President of the United States. Why does the

The Sun-Mon Times, Thursday, July 18, 1872

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sporting Fraternity—The Dumpingground Question—Grounds Again—Report of the Sanitary Committee—Vital Statistics for the Week.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Epworth in the chair and Commissioners Manserer, H. Smith, J. Smith, Barry, Gross, Mullahy, Vanderpool and Cavanagh present. Secretary Hoey also present.

The President in the minutes given to the Board last night stated that it was a mistake to say that the Health Officer had reported that the cases of cholera infantum had increased during the week ending July 6, as the report of the Health Officer for the week ending July 13 showed that the number of deaths from cholera infantum during the week ending July 6 was 43, and during the week ending July 13 was 37, a decrease of 6 in favor of the latter week.

The President expressed himself as pleased at the decrease in the number of deaths from cholera infantum, but thought that the Board should not relax its efforts to prevent the disease.

Commissioner Vanderpool moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Monday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Barry moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Gross moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Friday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Manserer moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Saturday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Vanderpool moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Monday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Barry moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Tuesday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

Commissioner Gross moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Wednesday next at 3 P. M. Carried.

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Commissioner Barry moved that the Board adjourn to meet on Thurs

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Tropical Season—Dress and the Weather—Political Prospects—Legislation for the People—Guns and Turrets—Emigration Returns.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6, 1872.

We have had our share of tropical weather here in London, but it has been nothing to what we hear you have had to endure in New-York. At its worst yesterday—and yesterday was one of our worst days—it was 75° in the "sweet shady side of Pall Mall," which, in New-York, at this moment of writing, you would probably consider a refreshing chill. The telegrams from your side have afforded a kind of Lucretian consolation; we have soothed our sweltering misery by thinking how much worse we might have been if in your place. At the same time, although our heat, measured by the thermometer, has been nothing to your heat, it has been bad enough, coming upon us so suddenly in the busiest time of the year, and when so little preparation had been made for it. It is impossible to doubt, I think, that a change has been gradually taking place of late years in the climate of London. The enormous aggregation of human beings, the vast area covered with brick houses, the number of fires always alight, may have partially something to do with it. However that may be, it is certain that for a number of years there has not been more than one, or at the most, perhaps, two or three days' snow in the whole Winter—a mere sprinkling that falls one day, and is mere dirty slosh the next. On the other hand, the warmth of the Summer is increasing. There have been more people killed by lightning this year than has ever been known before. English habits of life are all based on the assumption that the climate is cold and ungenial; but it is amazing that after a succession of boiling Summers they should still wear thick black coats and chimney-pot hats in July and August. Here and there you may perhaps observe some courageous creature who has ventured to appear in public in a light alpaca coat and straw hat; but as a rule, the Spartan heroism of the period requires that people who expect to be recognized in society must subject themselves to the martyrdom of the usual morning costume. Then again the greater part of Englishmen's work is compressed into the hot hours of the day. The Parisians here usually get well through the day's business before they adjourn to breakfast, at 11 or 12 o'clock; but in London, business is then only beginning in earnest, and it is at its height between 2 and 4 o'clock. As yet, there are no serious cases of sun-stroke reported. Yesterday, the Queen reviewed fifteen thousand troops at Aldershot. They went through all the evolutions of a battle in a desert of burning sand—for Aldershot was little better—and yet no casualties appear to have occurred.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The heat is already turning men's minds in the direction of the country, and the favorable reports of the grouse on the moors confirm the growing eagerness of the Upper Ten to get out of town. I fancy the Government will now have a smooth time of it, and that the session will move quietly to its end, in the first week of August. There are, however, some rumors that the House of Lords means to hold its ground about the ballot, and will agree to it only in an optional form. And there are other rumors that if the Lords do this, the Government will make it a pretext for dissolving Parliament. It is not improbable that the Lords may prove stubborn on this question, and of course an optional ballot is what the House of Commons cannot agree to. It is obvious that optional secrecy would afford no protection to persons who wished to conceal their votes, inasmuch as the mere fact that they resolved to secrecy, while others voted openly, would be regarded as an indication of how they were going to vote. It is hardly logical, however, that the Government should require the House of Commons to be re-elected merely because the House of Lords rejects one of its measures. The only reason for such a proceeding would be that the Government thinks the time favorable for a general election. The excessive unpopularity of the Ministry a few months ago has been gradually diminishing, and something like a reaction has set in. Disraeli's absurd phrases about "cosmopolitanism," national principles, and the "instincts of an ancient people," have also helped them. It is quite clear the Conservatives have no programme, no good cry to go to the country with; and it is also understood that personal differences among the leaders have been altogether arranged, and that they are by no means ready to take office, even if a vacancy occurred. There must be a general election next year, if not this year, and, perhaps, the Ministry might not be in such a good position next year as now for appealing to the constituencies. There is a disposition to think that they have been rather hardly used; that too much has been expected of them; that their little blunders have been exaggerated, and their genuine achievements underrated or forgotten. And even if there is not much enthusiasm for them, there is none on the side of their opponents. It is probable the Government would now have a good chance of carrying a majority at the elections; yet I doubt very much whether we shall have a dissolution of Parliament till next year. It would disturb trade and offend the House of Commons, which always likes to have as long a life as it can get.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The House of Commons has this week been chiefly occupied with a bill for the regulation of mines, that has been introduced by the Government. I will not trouble you with all the technical details of the session. It will be enough to say that its object is to prescribe the preventions which are absolutely necessary for the protection of life in mines, and to compel the mine-owners to observe them, under heavy penalties. The mine-owners profess to have the interests of the miners very much at heart, and to be anxious to do everything that can be done for them, but they oppose the bill on two, or rather three, grounds. They say, first, that it is invidious to assume that the owners do not at present exert themselves to protect the lives of the miners; second, that the minute restrictions of the bill would prove in practice to be very offensive and troublesome, and would lead either to a rise of prices to the public or to a decrease of wages; and, thirdly, that in attempting to define so minutely all the duties and obligations of owners, the bill would practically imply that there was no necessity to do other things which were not expressly mentioned. So that, in the long run, it would be better to trust to the experience and good feeling of the owners and not tie them up too much. To this it is replied that accidents of the most terrible character are constantly occurring in consequence of the neglect of the most obvious precautions, and that it is necessary to do something to remedy this state of things. The miners also ask to be paid wholly in money, not in kind, and to have the coal they get out weighed instead of measured. These proposals were resisted by Prof. Fawcett, on the ground that they involved an interference with the rate of wages, but it was pointed out that it was an interference only with the manner in which wages are established; and when the new mode of reckoning was established, wages could be readjusted accordingly. The owners have succeeded in crippling the bill in some respects, but on the whole it is a tolerably sharp and comprehensive piece of legislation. Another project for the benefit of the working classes has been brought forward in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke. He proposed that all landed estates belonging to public trustees should be placed under the care of overseers appointed by the State, who would be required, in administering the property, to encourage co-operation among working men, and to provide employment for the largest number. He also suggested that the law of mortmain should be abolished. The House of Commons gave him a civil hearing, but rejected his bill by a large majority. The question of the strikes has not yet found its way into Parliament. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the masons to make terms for themselves with the masters, and to leave the carpenters out in the cold. There is a report today that some arrangement will be come to between the masons and the masters which will bring the strike to an end.

GUNS AND TURRETS.

In order to make sure that the turrets of the Glatton iron-clad would not be readily disabled during an engagement, it was yesterday used as a target, and severely pounded by the guns of the Hotspur, another iron-clad. The result was a triumph for the turret. Its outer casing was pierced and shattered, and a good many bolts were shaken out inside. But the turret continued to revolve freely by hand and steam; its inner compartment was not damaged; and a goat, a pigeon and rabbit that had been shut up inside during the firing were found to be a little stunned, but otherwise none the worse; the basin of water that was left for them was not spilt. Those who were in the Captain's room below the deck describe the sound of the cannonade as not more serious than that of a falling tea-tray, or a door slamming in a wind. When the shots struck the turret there was a dark-red flame in every direction, showing the tremendous force of the impact.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

The emigration returns at Liverpool down to the end of last month have just been published, and show no diminution in the flow of population Westward, notwithstanding the prosperous condition of the country and the general high rate of wages in about all its industrial fields. It will be seen from the following figures that the destination of the majority of emigrants continues to be the United States. During the quarter ended June 30, there sailed to the United States "under the act" 110 ships, with 3,392 cabin and 63,695 steerage passengers; to Canada 9,084 steerage passengers; to Nova Scotia there were 200 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, but these were conveyed in steamers going to Canada; and to South America there were three ships, with 180 cabin and 187 steerage passengers; making a total of 122 ships, with 4,306 cabin and 73,197 steerage passengers—of whom 31,840 were English, 1,171 Scotch, 13,758 Irish, and 30,673 foreigners. The vessels which left Liverpool without undergoing Government supervision were as follow: To the United States, 12, with 986 cabin and 135 steerage passengers; to Canada, 3, with 101 steerage; to Nova Scotia, 2, with 2 cabin and 24 steerage; to Newfoundland, 1, with 3 cabin; to Victoria, 6, with 12 cabin and 130 steerage, and so on, the total for the quarter being 79,561 passengers, which is an increase of 9,380 over the same quarter of last year, and an increase when compared with the corresponding six months of 1871 of 17,166 passengers.

F. H. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Towns and Villages on the Northern (N. J.) Railroad—Hotels and Boarding-Houses—Beauty of Scenery and Salubrity of Climate, &c.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Monday, July 15, 1872.

Some people spend years in gaining the experience necessary to find a pleasant spot in the country, a place where they can bring their wives and little ones, and at the same time feel sure of health and comfort; where access is ready and communication constant. Perhaps, the first year, their notions of country life lead them to a farm-house in some remote locality, miles away, where corned beef and salt pork are staple commodities on the table, because "the butcher has not been this way today, you know;" where the fresh milk is faithfully skimmed, and the hens have mysteriously ceased laying; where the poor children look with longing eyes at the fruit which is regularly toted off to market, and where the unfortunate father and husband can just contrive to get out late on Saturday evening and be off early Monday morning. Next year they may try the seaside—some scorching beach where the glare of the sun's reflected rays gives you ophthalmia, and the mosquitoes sing you to sleep or sting you to madness—"whichever you like, you pays your money." And so on to the end of the chapter, or till experience tells us there are places almost at our doors where these evils are seldom or never encountered. For purposes of health alone New-Yorkers need not go to the sea-side. The atmosphere surrounding New-York City is sufficiently saline with the breezes from the Bay, and the benefit to health is greatest when the change to pure mountain air is obtained. From New-York to the sea-side is a change of scene, and a very agreeable change too, sometimes; but go to the mountains or their vicinity for a complete and healthful change. A few miles out from Jersey City the towns and villages on the Northern Railroad are numerous and beautifully located. They dot the line, at intervals of a mile or two, all the way to Nyack, the present terminus of the road, and a place famous for its lovely scenery and romantic site, on the west bank of the Hudson.

The growth of these villages, of late years, has been unprecedented; this surprising increase is due in a great measure to the neglect and short-sightedness of Albany legislators in the matter of rapid transit from the City Hall to Harlem Bridge. When that desideratum is once accomplished, Westchester County will feel the impetus which has started into new life the hundred places in this State within a radius of twenty miles of the City Hall.

Englewood is the spot, *par excellence*, on the line, the town proper and the whole country around being dotted with the picturesque residences of the wealthy. Indeed, it is said that this favored community is, for its size, the wealthiest in the Union, and all the way along the road, above and below, the natural beauty of the scenery is enhanced by these charming country-seats, peeping through the green foliage which covers the mountain slopes. There are several hotels and boarding-houses, well kept and well patronized.

Communicating with Englewood by stage and with the City by steam-boat and rail is a new hotel of spacious dimensions, situated on the brow of the Palisades, called the Palisade Mountain House, and from whence a splendid view of the surrounding country, New-York City and the Bay may be obtained. There is a perpendicular descent here, from the edge of the grounds to the narrow strip of road way on the Hudson, of some three hundred feet. The zig-zag, macadamized road from the hotel to the steam-boat landing was cut out of the face of the rock at great expense. The place is well worth a visit. Tenafly is another popular Summer resort, two miles above Englewood. It has a handsome hotel, and its principal residences are built on the slope of the Palisades. Norwood, Closter, Cresskill, &c., all present similar advantages for those who want pure air, pure water, comfort, and easy access to the City. The roads are good, especially about Englewood, and the drives all that could be desired. The water throughout this region of country is clear, cold and slightly soft, but for that reason esteemed as being more wholesome for constant drinking, having less calcareous substances held in solution than hard water. A word about climate. It is not venturing too much to say that there is not a place within many miles of New-York City more deservedly held in repute for its healthfulness than the valley through which the Northern Railroad runs from the commencement of the Palisades, and extending for many miles up the Hudson. It is especially favorable to consumptives, this being due to the protection afforded by the towering tree-topped Palisades against the harsh, cold winds from the east. The range offers a complete breakwater, so to speak, against the terrible north-east gales which so often visit our latitude. The storm, raging with all its fury over Long Island and the shores of the Sound, loses half its force before it reaches this protected valley. The air is wonderfully appetizing, and the dyspeptic will rarely fail to reap immediate benefit by a sojourn in this section of the State.

Some sport, too, may be had with dog and gun, and rod and line, more than would naturally be anticipated from the proximity of the locality to the centres of trade and commerce. All in all, and to use a homely phrase, one may "go further and fare worse" than by taking up a residence in this beautiful valley; and the tired citizen, seeking for a brief escape from the heat and dust and everlasting cares of City life, will find few places that combine so many advantages as are contained in the rural homes scattered along the wooded slopes of the famous Palisades.

VIVO.

Arrival of President Guardin of Costa Rica.

President Guardin, of Costa Rica, arrived at this port yesterday morning per steamer Henry Chauncey, on a visit to President Grant. He was met on board by Mr. Munoz, the Costa Rica Consul in this City. Mr. W. R. Grau, of Broad-street, Mr. C. R. Flint and others, and accompanied by them took a short excursion up the North River. The President is accompanied by Mr. H. M. Keith, contractor for the Costa Rica Railroad, who intends to purchase materials for the completion of that work. After visiting President Grant his Excellency will take a trip to Europe before returning to Costa Rica.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117⅛	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
313,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.114⅝		6,500 do	83.116⅛
150,000 do	83.114⅝	100,000 do	115⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'68,n.114⅜		4,500 U.S.5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

150 Quicksilver	38. 43⅛	400 Erie Railroad	58⅛
300 Pacific Mail	83	200 do	c. 53⅛
100 do	83. 75⅛	100 do	c. 53⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅛	600 do	53
100 do	83. 97⅛	200 do	53⅛
100 Union Pacific	c. 37⅛	100 do	53⅛
100 North-western	73⅛	300 do	83. 53⅛
100 do	83. 73⅛	900 do	53⅛
100 do	b3. 73⅛	300 do	83. 53⅛
100 Rock Island	b3. 111⅛	C., C. & I. C.	c. 35⅛
100 do	111⅛	700 do	35⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	74⅛	20 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	74⅛	100 do. b. c. b3.	97⅛
16,000 do	74	100 do. c10.	97⅛
5,000 do	74⅛	200 do. 83.	97⅛
3,000 N. Car. 6s, old	32⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	114⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s, old	44⅜	1000 Erie Railroad. b. c.	53⅛
5,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bty. Loan, Reg	106⅛	200 do. b3.	53⅛
		200 do	53⅛
5,000 Georgia 7s	88	100 do	53⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94⅛	100 do	53
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	102⅛	500 do	52⅞
1,000 do	102⅛	1000 do	52⅞
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M.	90⅝	400 do	52⅞
1,000 do	90⅝	200 do	52⅞
8,000 Un. Pac. 1s, Inc.	87⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. R. R.	92⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	99⅜	100 U. P. R. b. c. b3.	37⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	94⅛	400 Cl. & P. R. R. Gd. b3.	91⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94⅛	140 Ch. & N. W. b. b3.	73⅛
1,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st	107	200 N. J. Central R. R.	107
4,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	100⅛	5 do	107⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.	88⅛	10 do	107⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	94⅛	100 Ch. & R. I. b. c.	83⅛
5,000 Ren. & Sar. 1st	80	300 do	83. 111⅛
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.	79⅛	20 Del., L. & W. R. R.	106⅜
5,000 P., L. & D. 1st.	87⅛	100 Ft. & St. Jo. R. R.	39⅜
10 Merch. Bank	116	300 do., bet. cal.	40
200 W. U. Tel. b. c.	83. 75⅛	210 St. L. & C. & N.	77
400 do	75⅛	200 T., W. & W. b. c.	83. 75⅛
200 Consol. Coal. b. c.	44	400 Mil. & S. P. R. R. b. c.	54
100 U. S. Express	87⅛	100 do	85. 54
10 Adams Express	83. 95	100 do	83. 54
800 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	75⅛	300 Ohio & M. b. c.	83. 45⅛
500 do. bet. cal.	75⅛	100 do	83. 45⅛
400 do	c. 75⅛	300 do	860. 45⅛
200 do	83. 75⅛	100 do	45⅛
100 do	75⅛	400 C., C. & I. C. b.	35⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67	115⅜
130,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65,n.	114⅜	2,000 do	115⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛	50,000 U.S.5-20C.'68,s3.	115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Pacific Mail	83. 75⅛	100 Lake Shore Scrip.	92⅛
500 do	75⅛	300 Union Pacific.	83. 37⅛
100 N.Y.C. & Hud.	b3. 97⅛	200 do	37⅛
100 do	97⅛	100 do	37⅛
200 do	83. 97⅛	100 do	37⅛
200 Erie Railroad	52⅞	400 do	b3. 37⅛
100 do	53	100 North-western	73⅛
100 Lake Shore	93⅛	200 Rock Island	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old	74⅛	200 Am. M. U. Ex.	74
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	74⅛	35 Adams Ex.	b. c. 95
5,000 do	74⅛	300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b. c. 75⅛
1,000 Missouri 6s	83⅛	10 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98
1,000 M. & S. H. & St. J.	81⅛	100 do	97⅛
1,000 do	81⅛	300 Erie Railroad.	b. c. 52⅞
3,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & Ft. Smith R.	55	34 Erie Railroad Pf.	74
3,000 S. C. 6s, n. Jan. & July		34 do	73⅛
	27⅛	12 do	72⅜
1,000 U. Pac. R. R. 1st.	90⅛	100 U. Pac. R. R.	b. c. 37⅛
1,000 do	90⅛	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b. c. 133
3,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	98⅛	400 Clev. & P. R. R. bet. call	b3. 91⅛
1,000 C., R. I. & Pac.	102	100 do	b3. 91
2,000 Mor. & Essex 1st.	107	200 B., H. & Erie R.	b3. 7⅜
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	79⅛	140 do. bet. cal.	s3. 7⅜
2,000 Chi. & Alton 1s.	98	1400 Tol., W. & W.	b. c. 75⅛
1,000 T., P. & W. 1s. Div.	84⅛	100 do	75⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 2-10.	98	2000 do	75⅛
200 Quicksilver M. Co.	42⅜	1500 do	75⅛

WEDNESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Public Funds have shown decided buoyancy today, at the same time that the Treasury Department received larger offers than usual of Five-Twenty Bonds. With Gold no higher than in the middle of the day, yesterday—114⅛@114⅜—there is an advance on the Six per Cent. Gold issues of a quarter to a half per cent. The Sixes of 1881 are closed on 118, and the Five-twenties are 115⅜ bid for 1862s and 1864s, 116⅛ for Old 1865s, 115⅜ for 1867s, and 115⅜ for those of 1868. The offerings of Five-twenties at the Sub-Treasury were $2,755,550 in amount, from 114.39 to 114.79 and interest; and the Department took the $1,000,000 advertised at 114.39 to 114.43⅞ and interest. The Five per Cents. were firm, and Currency Sixes about steady.

Gold was 114⅛@114⅜ all day, with most of the business at the sixteenth intermediate. Call loans of Gold cost 3 ℔ cent. interest for carrying. The day's shipment of Gold was $568,224, and of Silver, (including nearly $1,900,000 in transit,) $2,162,322 50.

Sixty-day Sterling was again freely offered, prime bills being sold to a fair amount at 109¾. The quotations for sight drafts is steady at 110⅜@110¾.

The stock market was dull and about steady. Erie, which was slightly firmer in London, opened here at 53⅛@53⅜, varied between that and 53 until noon, when it touched 52¾. From this it recovered to 52½@53, which quotation will serve for the whole afternoon. Wabash took a start after the morning session, and sold freely at 75¼@75½, standing 75⅞@76 at the close. The rest were without interest. Pacific Mail sold at 75⅜@75¼@75⅛; New-York Central, 97⅛@97¼@97⅜; Lake Shore, 92½@92¾@92⅝—the Scrip, 92¼; North-western, 73⅜@73¼@73⅛; Rock Island, 111⅜@111⅝@111½; Ohios, 45¼@45⅛; Union Pacific, 37⅛@37⅜; Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, 35½, and Boston, Hartford and Erie, 7⅛@7⅜. There were sales of several hundred shares of St. Paul at 54⅛ and 78½ was bid for St. Paul Preferred, and 91½ for North-west Preferred, without sales. Among the less active Railroad Stocks, Harlem was 114½, sales and bid; Pittsburg sold at 91⅛@91@91½, Illinois Central at 133, and New-Jersey Central at 107@107½. Odd lots of Erie Preferred sold at 74@73½@72½, with 73, the price of last sale, bid for 100-share lots.

The market for State Bonds was dull and weaker, and the South Carolina New Bonds of January and July sold below 28. Railroad Bonds were firm, and the Pacific issues stronger for Centrals, at 102½ bid, and barely steady for Union Gold Sixes, at 90½ bid.

Money was abundant and easy; call loans quoted at 3 ℔ cent. in the morning, and 2½@3 ℔ cent. later. Stocks command money at 2@3 ℔ cent., when lent for use, and Erie is worth a bonus of 1-64 ℔ cent. for one day.

Telegraphic advices from London about the French Loan are anxiously expected, and the action of the Bank of England, as well as the change in its Bullion account, canvassed as matters of immediate interest to this market.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Tuesday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅜	115⅜
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅜
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅜	54
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅛
Erie	53⅛	53⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	35	35
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	42⅛

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, July 17, 1872. }

Gold receipts	$389,464 51
Gold payments	1,538,248 91
Gold balance	37,803,421 10
Currency receipts	253 289 40
Currency payments	599,018 72
Currency balance	7,818,204 72
Customs	281,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,283,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81 115⅛ 6-20 reg., n. i., '65 114⅛
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81 115⅛ 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 114⅛
5-20 reg., '62 115⅛ 5-20 coup., '67 115⅜
5-20 coup., '62 115⅛ 5-20 coup., '68 115⅛
5-20 reg., '64 115⅜ 10-40 reg 111⅛
5-20 coup., '64 115⅜ 10-40 coup 112⅜
5-20 coup., '65 115⅛ 6s Currency 114⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 95⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90
Erie 2d 7s, '79 102⅛
Erie 1st 7s, '77 103
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 95
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 95
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 95⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d s. '75, '85, 105
Harlem 1st, 7s 101
Albany & Susq. 2d 97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82 117
Mich. So. 7s, 2d 93
N. Y. L. E. & W. 1st 101⅛
Cleve. & Toledo S. F. 100⅜
Cleve. & Tol. new bds. 96
Clev. P. & Ash. old bs. 95
Clev. P. & Ash. new bs. 96
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 100
Buff. & Erie new bds. 97
Lake Shore Div. bds. 96⅛
Lake Shore Con. Reg. bs. 100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. 98
Cen. Pac. Gold bds. 102⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds. 90⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 81⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s. 87⅜
Bellev'e. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s. 100
Alton & T. H. 1st 97
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pr. 93
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc. 81
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 101⅛
Chic. & N. W. Int. bds. 100
Chic. & N. W. Con. bds. 97⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st 101⅛
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s. 103
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 102
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 93
Del., Lack. & W. 1st. 109⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 2d 98
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext'd 99⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 94⅛
Tol. & W. 2d 80
Tol. & W. Equip. bds 87
Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 91⅛
Great West. 1st, '88 93⅛
Great West. 2d, '93 89⅛
Galena & Chic. Ext'd 103
Chic., R. I. & Pacific 101⅛
Morris & Essex 1st 108⅜
Morris & Essex 2d 103
N. J. Cen. 1st, new 107⅛
N. J. Southern 1st, 7s. 75
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d 100
Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d, Eq. b. 101
Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F. 95
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d 100
Chic. & Alton S. F. 99½
Chic. & Alton 1st 103⅛
Chic. & Alton Inc. 91⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con. S. F. 97
Ohio & Miss. Con. 96⅛
Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con. 88
Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 93
St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 100⅜
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s. 100
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 92
Mil. & St. P., Iowa D. 97⅛
Mil. & St. P., Iowa D. Pr. 93⅛
Mil. & St. P. Con. 7s. 84
St. L. & C. & N. 77
Tol., P. & W. 1st, 8s. 94⅛
Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 84
Tol., P. & W., Bur. D. 82
Tol., P. & W., Mad. 81
Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s. 84
N. Y. & N. Haven 6s. 98
Bost., H. & Erie 1st, 7s. 41

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old	97	
City 6s, New	101¾	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	86½	86⅝
Reading	116	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	59	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	39¾	39⅞
Lehigh Navigation	48⅜	48⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Eight* ℔ *cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Two* ℔ *cent.*, both payable Aug. 1.

The Seven ℔ cent. Convertible Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are now selling at 85 ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We continue to sell at par, adding accrued interest, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. On the completion of this season's contracts, there will be FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN miles of the main line of the Road in operation, uniting Lake Superior with the Missouri River, and securing the large traffic of the North-west. This amount of Road also entitles the Company to Ten Million Four Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, located in Central Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, and in the Columbia Valley on the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the Road, its Traffic and Franchise, and on the entire Land Grant received from the Government. The rate of interest is Seven and Three-tenths, Gold, equivalent to about Eight and a Quarter per cent. in Currency. Believing the security to be ample, and the rate of interest satisfactory, we recommend these bonds as a desirable investment. Holders of United States 5-20s and high-priced corporate securities may materially increase both their principal and their interest income by exchanging for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS. (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92¼, and interest in currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—28, Keenan vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 27, Ryan vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 26, Bryce et al. vs. Green, Controller, &c.; 29, Hough vs. Controller, &c.; 74, Felt, Executor, vs. Roche, impleaded; 79, Mathews vs. Coe; 80, The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hecksfelder et al.; 99, Gilmore et al. vs. Patton. Call No. 100, Alexander et al. vs. Wrelay.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 17.

By Judge Smith.

Theodore Martine vs. Anna Lowenstein et al.; motion to open judgment, &c., granted, unless plaintiff strikes out of the judgment the extra allowance of $913 65, and if he strikes out the same, motion denied.

Andrew Lester vs. Mark Harris; motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of petition of Theodore Kriewolf; order granted.

Samuel G. Hull vs. William J. Hyland; order appointing referee granted.

Hattie E. Campbell vs. William E. Campbell; decree granted.

Martin Keary vs. Archibald Warren; motion granted on condition that defendant pay within twenty days the costs of the inquest, including plaintiff's actual and necessary expenses of travel from his residence in Vicksburg, and attendance as a witness, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

Clarence Buel vs. Harvey Baker et al.; injunction continued, with $10 costs of motion to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Freedman.

George the Count Johannes vs. William W. Niles; complaint stricken out.

William Watson vs. David L. Gardiner; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Isaac Allen et al. vs. Hugh McNulty et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Harriett Cannon vs. John M. Cannon, Jr.; reference granted.

John Spitz vs. Nathan Jack; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. See memorandum with clerk.

Conrad Muller vs. S. Steinfeld; reference ordered. See memorandum with clerk.

Elisabeth Kennedy, &c., vs. Thomas Kennedy; extra allowance of $500 granted.

William B. Newberry vs. Charles Wallader; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

George A. Miller vs. Andrew P. Van Tuyl et al.; order appointing receiver granted.

Isadore Kane vs. Golheb F. Klotz. See memorandum on papers.

Sheri an G. Mathes et al. vs. George F. Wallman; order appointing receiver granted.

Maria W. Anderson vs. Henrietta Gower; motion granted without costs.

Thomas W. Pittman vs. Teresa W. Papy; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Lewis L. Squire vs. Louis A. Depau; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 17.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of James Mulcahey, an imprisoned debtor; papers sufficient.

Lee vs. Hopkins; motion denied, but order modified granting $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event, and issued to be of original date.

Muller vs. Schmidt; motion dismissed with $10 costs to defendant.

Wickham vs. Smith; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

Groom vs. Wolff; motion denied on payment of origina cost by appellant within five days.

Coulter vs. Kenny; motion dismissed, $10 costs to plaintiff.

Dart vs. McKinney. See memorandum for counsel.

Nelson et al. vs. Groocock. See memorandum with Clerk.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Steddart, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JONES' WOOD.—SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, by the Arion Vocal Society.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

A particle of truth does appear at rare intervals in the Democratic and Tammany-Republican newspapers, where it seems like a speck of gold in a mass of dross; and we confess that we find this priceless rarity far oftener in the old original Democrat than in the new convert. For example, the *World*, yesterday, after moaning and wringing its hands again over Mr. ADAMS and Mr. HENDRICKS, and crying out from its sackcloth and ashes that the contest is not now between either one of those gentlemen and GREELEY, but between GREELEY and GRANT, goes on to say: "It is a contest between GREELEY, with a Democratic Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments, and GRANT, with a Republican Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments." This is the plain and simple truth, and as such we give it at once the widest circulation. The contest is between those who are working for a complete return of the old Democratic Party to power, with a shiftless mischief-maker as figure-head, and those who are working to retain in power the Republican Party which has saved the Union, made the country prosperous at home, and more highly respected abroad than it ever was before; with a brave, judicious, modest man at its head, one who is not blown about by every wind of doctrine, and who does not need the constant presence of a guardian to keep him from saying or writing something imprudent or absurd. The *World* has, indeed, presented the true issue: GREELEY and Democracy—each bad enough, or GRANT and Republicanism. But the *World* will hardly be thanked by its colaborers for its work. There is a great difference between not telling falsehoods and blurting out needless and unpleasant truths.

We give, this morning, a few more extracts from the letters of soldiers and sailors who respond to the call for the Pittsburg Convention on the 17th of September. They all breathe one spirit—that of unaltered fidelity to the cause for which the writers fought. These men, whose appreciation of the pending issues is brightened by the remembrance of their services and sacrifices in the field, are not easily misled by the false pretenses of the Greeley-Democrats.

The Astor Library is made the subject of attack in a notoriously slanderous journal, because the directors do not furnish iced water to the public. The matter is worth brief notice, because there is a disposition in some quarters to complain of the administration of this valuable institution, which has its existence solely by the free gift of one family. The ground, the building, the books, and the salaries of the Librarian and all the assistants are provided from the first gift of the founder, and the subsequent endowment by his son, and those expenses have consumed, or are yearly consuming, every dollar at the disposal of the Trustees. The salaries are small, and the management is necessarily upon the most economical scale. There cannot be even any new purchases of books, simply because there is no money to buy them. And yet, all things considered, the administration is satisfactory to those for whose use the library was chiefly intended—the educated and studious class, who have not libraries of their own. It would doubtless be pleasant to many of the readers to be furnished with iced water in this weather; but so, doubtless, it would be, if the trustees provided a free luncheon. But even cheap luxuries must be paid for; and where shall the money for this be taken from? The salaries of the assistants? It must come from them, if from anywhere; and they are already too small. The complaint is only an example of very unreasonable and ungrateful captiousness in regard to this library.

That burlesque in real life, the assumption of the Colonelcy of the Eighty-fifth Regiment by a woman—TENNIE C. CLAFLIN—seems to be going on with some semblance, at least, of earnest. The "lady" declares that as soon as she has recruited a thousand men, she will make a demand upon Gov. HOFFMAN for her commission, and that he will not dare to refuse, because he can urge only one objection—that she is a woman. A slight obstacle truly, if, indeed, it does actually exist. She also announces that her uniform will be not gaudy but neat, something quite original, half male and half female. Certainly to this design there must be awarded the palm of appropriateness; and in times when Mr. GREELEY seeks the nomination of the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party, or its remains, nominate him, hybrid things of all kinds would seem in order. CLAFLIN may think that she will follow one fashion and set another; for she is reported as having had the impudence to say that her costume will find favor with the women of the country. But she will be disappointed in this respect by the sense and modesty of those who even now blush to acknowledge her as their country-woman; and also in the obtaining of her commission. Gov. HOFFMAN is not without common sense or social decency; and she may be sure that her application will be respectfully declined:—unless, indeed, she can give assurances that if she is appointed her whole regiment will vote for the Tammany Republican candidate; and in that case who knows what absurdity the Tammany Governor may commit?

The pencil of THOMAS NAST has seldom traced anything so intensely powerful in its satire and so withering in its rebuke as the cartoon in this week's *Harper's*, entitled the "Death-Bed Marriage." The ghastly suggestiveness of the picture brings home far more powerfully than words could, the character, at once unholy and disgusting, of the alliance between "the daughter of Democracy" and the spouse that Baltimore presented to her. Every face among the motley crowd that assists at the death-bed nuptials, forms a recognizable and characteristic portrait, while the accessories in the shape of the dowry of the bride, and the potent stimulant by which she has been sustained to this last scene, are as suggestive, as they are artistically managed. A fitting companion to this magnificent cartoon is the delineation of the futile attempt of the Tammany-Greeley gang to pull down the "column Vendôme" of the Union. The names of the statesmen and the soldiers, the victories of peace and war that are inscribed there, form fit accompaniments to the broad base and massive strength of the "Republican column," which looks as if it would mock a thousand such efforts as are being made to overturn it by the frantic crowd with FENTON at their head, GREELEY at the tail, and HOFFMAN, TWEED and SWEENY conspicuous in the middle.

It affords us great pleasure to refer to the detailed acknowledgment made in another column of $1,393 40 as the day's receipts on account of the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund. We need hardly say that the generous response which our readers are making to our appeal on behalf of the poor and helpless little ones of the City, enables us to steadily enlarge the area of the charity which we have undertaken to administer. We have found it necessary to engage the paid services of a few auxiliaries to the members of our regular staff who are engaged in organizing the excursions and in seeing to the distribution of the sick fund. All such services are paid for by the TIMES, and every dollar of the fund will be directly expended upon those for whom it was subscribed. Let our friends read the daily reports we give of cases relieved, and let them judge for themselves whether the money is being well spent. The field is a very wide one, and while with increasing funds, our organization widens, it must necessarily take some time to penetrate everywhere that want and disease have entered into the families of the poor.

Two State Conventions.

The Republican State Convention has been called for the 21st of August, at Utica. All who have at heart the principles of good government are invited to take part in sending representatives. We trust that the invitation will be heartily responded to, and that every voter, who feels the importance of an honest administration of the Government, National and State as well, will lend his energy and judgment to the selection of the best possible delegates. The work before the Republican Party of this State and those who are willing to co-operate with it, is of immense importance. The conspiracy between Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans has its head-quarters here, and here the most desperate efforts for its success will be made. Here, then, it should be most vigorously opposed. The task for honest voters is to save so much of reform as was gained last year, to complete the work then checked by the Tammany combination, to put an honest man in the place of the Tammany Governor, to elect an unpurchaseable Legislature, and to give to the pure and honorable Administration of President GRANT the indorsement of a heavy majority.

To this task every honest and intelligent man in the community is called. There never before has been a canvass in which the interests of the people at large were so plainly opposed to the interests of professional politicians. It is, therefore, the people's business to see that everything is done to insure success. The first step in this direction is the choice of able and sagacious representatives in the State Nominating Convention. The business of the Convention will be to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and State officers, a Congressman at large and Presidential electors, as well as to provide for the energetic conduct of the campaign. It will be seen, therefore, that on the result of its labors will largely depend not only the success of the Presidential ticket, but also the success of reform in our own State. They are closely linked together. The Tammany Party is fighting for the Baltimore candidate, that it may regain its own power in the State; the Greeley men are doing their utmost for the Tammany Party in the State, that they may fasten themselves on the Federal offices.

If any evidence of this were needed, further than the continual activity of all the Tammanyites, it would be found in the intention just announced of the Greeley Republicans to hold a separate State Convention. COCHRANE, the head of the "Liberal State Committee," yesterday issued a pronunciamiento, contemplating such a convention. He complimented his followers on their success in the intrigue with Tammany for the Baltimore nomination, reminded them that their part of the bargain was not fully carred out, and indicated County organizations as the next step. He concluded:

"You may expect that at an early date a call will be made by the State Committee for delegates to a convention of *Liberal Republicans from the State at large.*"

Is it possible that there are any Republicans foolish enough to believe this to be anything but a diversion to aid the Tammany leaders in their design on the State? If there are, they can only go on and be duped. It is the purpose of COCHRANE and his coadjutors to maintain the appearance of Republicanism, the more effectively to aid the avowed Tammany men. In a common convention, the Cochrane crowd would be lost. Preserving a semi-detached organization, it is their hope to attract some who would not follow them directly into the enemy's ranks, and also to make their assumed independence the basis of a more liberal division of the spoils. But such a trick is too transparent to effect anything. Whether in gray uniforms, or in Tammany livery, the deserters belong to the same camp with the force that TWEED and HOFFMAN command. Their Convention will be a Tammany convention to all intents and purposes, and the attempt to disguise it is as shallow as it is mendacious.

For the people of this State the issue grows plainer every day. Before November none will be blind to it save those who won't see. There will be but two tickets to vote. One will be that of honesty and good government in the State and nation. The other, no matter how it is contrived or who is on it, will be the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Boutwell in North Carolina.

It is not to be wondered at that the Democratic *Tribune* clamored desperately to the President to keep Mr. BOUTWELL out of North Carolina. The opening speech of the Secretary, delivered at Greensboro last evening, amply justifies the alarm of Mr. GREELEY's organ. The speech was very calm in tone, and in method argumentative. Its positions were carefully taken, supported by an array of unquestioned facts, and so candidly stated that it cannot fail to convince intelligent minds in all parts of the country. We believe there is no one in public life who enjoys a more unblemished reputation for integrity and fidelity to truth than Mr. BOUTWELL. He has been the object of much criticism, but the most malignant slanderers have hesitated to assail the good name which, in a long life of official service, he has earned. His statements of fact will, therefore, be universally accepted. We have no hesitation in saying that his deductions will also be received with equal respect.

We do not propose to recite here, even in brief, the tenor of Mr. BOUTWELL's address. It will be found in full in our columns this morning, and will amply repay the perusal of every citizen who cares to know the principles that have guided our National Administration, the results attained, and the prospects for the future. Mr. BOUTWELL's line of argument may, however, be indicated. He began by exposing the fallacy involved in the catch phrase, "clasping hands across the bloody chasm," pointing out that this was only the fatal error of the old Democracy, uttered by a new voice—the error of ignoring evils instead of removing them. In place of clasping hands across the chasm, the South would do better to close the chasm by adhering to the party which upheld the changes wrought by the war, not because they have been wrought, but because they are right. He then defended the President against the charge of a desire to extend the power of the Executive, and showed that Gen. GRANT always used extraordinary authority reluctantly, yet, when necessary to protect American citizens, would use it without hesitation. He pointed out the evils resulting under Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, from the political antagonism between the President and Senate, and showed that they would inevitably return on the election of Mr. GREELEY, if that should take place. He contrasted the efficiency and economy of the responsible Administration of President GRANT with that of the divided Administration of JOHNSON, enforcing the contrast by numerous statistics. He concluded by an explanation of the policy of the Government with reference to the debt and resumption of specie payments.

What we have said will serve to indicate the scope of the Secretary's speech and the vital interest of the subjects embraced in it. We ask for it the careful attention of thoughtful men throughout the country.

A Sense of Favors to Come.

"The Boulevard Club, of which Sheriff MATTHEW T. BRENNAN is President, fired 100 guns in honor of the nominations."

"An impromptu ratification meeting of the Tenth Ward M. T. BRENNAN Association was held last night at the hall, No. 101 Hester-street. Several addresses were delivered."

Need we say that the "nominations" referred to were those of Baltimore, and that the meeting of the Brennan Club was called to ratify the Presidential ticket headed by HORACE GREELEY? BRENNAN and the rowdies who are in his pay know quite well what they are about. Their lease of power and plunder depends absolutely on the success of the Tammany-Greeley ticket. Hence the reckless expenditure of powder, and hence the amount of shouting and bad whisky which will be devoted to the cause of "Old Honesty," (in a Tammany sense,) during the campaign. Hence, also, the organ's new-found admiration for Sheriff BRENNAN. The Greeley "organ" does its best to wriggle out of all responsibility for the notorious alliance of its candidate with Tammany. One case is as good as a hundred to prove the justice of the indictment. Let us try to pin the *Tribune* down to this case of BRENNAN'S. We have made three leading charges of fraud against the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and they are these:

I. BRENNAN is entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each *commitment* to prison made in the Courts of the County. In defiance of law, he has charged and received fifty cents for each *arrest*. In 1871, the difference between the legal and illegal charge amounted to a direct swindle upon the tax-payers of $51,577 60.

II. BRENNAN has charged to the County the pay-rolls of his clerks and assistants. Up to the entrance of Mr. GREEN into the Controller's office, the gross amounts of these pay-rolls (never submitted in detail) were uniformly paid. As the Sheriff's office is maintained by fees, every dollar paid on account of its salaries was a fraud upon the tax-payers. BRENNAN knows this, and therefore dares not make a demand through the Courts for some ten months' pay-rolls which are in arrears.

III. BRENNAN got the lease to the City of his property, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, fraudulently altered, during its currency, to a much longer period and at a much higher figure. In this way he cheated the tax-payers out of $14,100.

These are some of the charges which the *Tribune* pronounces to be "false" and "slanderous." We aver that they can be proved in any Court of law, and further, that the Greeley organ is simply carrying out the terms of a corrupt bargain in attempting to discredit them. Here is a very simple issue, to which we invite the attention of the public. It is one which does not depend upon vague assertions, idle gossip, or matter incapable of direct proof. If Mr. GREELEY, or any of the persons who are dragging the paper he used to edit into the dirt, have a single well-authenticated fact, a single substantial proof to support their assertion that we have "slandered" Sheriff BRENNAN, let them produce it, and we shall give it due publicity. If not, let them stand forward as convicted of serving Tammany by a course of willful duplicity.

One of the "Organs."

The Chicago *Tribune* is a very worthy representative of the Greeley faction, in that it has not the least concern for truth, and is almost as active as its New-York namesake in manufacturing slanders.

Some time ago, this journal—"run" by one of GREELEY'S fuglemen—denied our statement that H. G. or his friends were in any way associated with the Tammany gang. We thereupon adduced proofs—giving names, dates, and places; showing that Tammany clubs, broken up after the last election, were everywhere being revived for the benefit of GREELEY; that all the Tammany leaders were working for him; that GREELEY had even been engaged in an important speculation with TWEED. What did the Chicago *Tribune* say to this? Not a word. It could not disprove a single one of our facts, and so it set to work inventing more slanders—a course of conduct which will never take Mr. HORACE WHITE to the place where all good people ought to go.

It has now come forward with a shambling defense of Senator TRUMBULL, too ridiculous to be worthy of notice. When Senator TRUMBULL authorizes any defense of his conduct, we will make good every word we have said of him. Then this Western echo of JOHN COCHRANE & CO. says that we made certain charges against Senator SCHURZ some time ago, and were forced to retract them.

We wish Mr. HORACE WHITE would go to church occasionally, and try to bring his mind to appreciate the difference between truth and untruth. Of all the statements we originally made about Senator SCHURZ, we have never withdrawn one, and never propose to do so, *for they are all literally true*, and we undertake to prove them to the satisfaction of the whole country. We said that Mr. SCHURZ's speech at Cincinnati was a good one, and that his course there seemed to us worthy of the admiration which his friends entertain for him. That was about *all* we said; and this is now described by the Chicago organ as a "retractation" of all we alleged formerly about SCHURZ. Mr. HORACE WHITE probably expects to be President some day. We shall not be able to support him if he does not show a little more sense—not to speak of conscience, because after what he did at Cincinnati, and considering what he is doing now, he would laugh if we suggested that conscience had anything to do with his course. But let him get one fact into his head: we stand to all we have ever said about Senators SCHURZ and TRUMBULL, and can prove every word of it before any fair tribunal in the country.

Fine Names to Conceal Fraud.

One of the "Europeans" connected with the "intellectual department" of the *Herald* is evidently a fresh importation, for in speaking of the motley array of Democrats, "Sore-heads," and office-seekers who are supporting GREELEY, he unconsciously uses the term "Liberal Conservative," the name affected by one of the political parties in England, and probably one which a few weeks ago he used in the columns of some small provincial sheet in the Emerald Isle. We can pardon him, and, indeed, most of the writers of the highly imaginative daily to which he belongs, for their entire ignorance of everything pertaining to our politics is so very apparent, that no one is in the slightest danger of being misled by them. But there are others, who, in giving a good name to a bad dog, cannot be excused on the score of ignorance. The word "Liberal" is really attractive; it suggests all sorts of nice things, such as the overthrow of despotism, the proclamation of human equality, &c.; but when the party using it have no such intentions in mind, both because there is nothing of the kind to do, and because if there were, they would be the last persons to do it, the word reacts upon itself, and its use becomes the veriest farce. Take one instance out of thousands that might be given: WADE HAMPTON is a prominent "Liberal," as the name is used. Is it not enough to make one laugh, if it did not make him angry, to see the mockery in the assumption of this title by one of the most malignant supporters of the slave-holders' rebellion?

But take the leader of this movement, the "good and wise" HORACE GREELEY himself. How admirably he has succeeded thus far in adapting himself to the rôle of "Liberal" and Reformer! True, during the greater part of his life he has been the most illiberal of men; but what of that? He has certainly been the would-be reformer of the New-York Custom-house, since the disposal of offices in the same was taken from him. Is not this record enough. There are times, however, that we fairly tremble for our venerable "Uncle." He indulges so frequently in garrulous speeches that, though he has the regular formula which is to suit all parties well in hand, he sometimes forgets himself, and allows his old thoughts and impulses to appear. How else can we reconcile the statement he made to the Committee from the Baltimore Convention, that he was still a Republican, with his remarks as to the duty of all belonging to that party, which have appeared within a few months in his paper? Will not all who persuaded themselves into reading the romantic vaporings of that paper admit that during last year there was not in the country a more earnest advocate of the present Administration? And in what, we would ask, has the Administration changed since that time, except in not allowing HORACE GREELEY and his friend FENTON to run the New-York Custom-house? Surely the whole cause and continuance of this dissatisfaction on the part of our Reformers is so open that no one can be "taken in" by it, even after all the attempts that have been made to hide its poverty and littleness.

A Tale of Terror.

The only Mosquito Bay that we know of where the English flag flies, as denoting either sovereignty or protectorate, is far down by the Caribbean Sea, near the town freshly named after Sir GEORGE GREY. This town, which Commander HOLLINS amused himself by bombarding some years ago, is the capital of a dusky gentleman who used to go about in the scarlet coat of a British officer, bare legs, a cocked hat, and a "panache" like *Gen. Boum's*. The dominions of this monarch, doubtless, it is that a late writer in the Paris *Figaro* confounds with what it calls the "English Island of Mosquito Bay." and which he makes the scene of orgies beside which even the "Voudou" Revels of Louisiana look harmless and respectable.

We gather from the *Figaro* that the western coast of its mysterious island is inhabited by a tribe of fierce and eccentric blacks, who always remain secluded except at two periods of the year. On these occasions they visit the eastern shore, which is inhabited by whites, for the purpose of buying supplies. They likewise signalize their visits by getting furiously drunk, and smashing whatever they can and dare in every direction. Most of their time being passed in the sleepy pursuit of fishing, they solace themselves, at these exceptional epochs, by every species of mad debauchery. At their last outbreak of the kind they outshone themselves. Mustering in strong force, they resolved on imitating the ancient Romans, and despoiling the pale-faced Sabines of the eastern shore of a full supply of maidens for wives. Their scheme was crowned with complete success. Carefully devised and assisted by adroit stratagem, it resulted in these bold blackamoors of Mosquito Bay carrying off as many white women as they themselves numbered, and bearing them in triumph to their Cyprus of the West. Their subsequent treatment of their brides varied, however, from the classical precedent, and, as described by the *Figaro*, must be admitted to have been highly original.

In the first place, we are told that these adventurous colored persons had resolved to organize a dance of the most appalling description. This, in fact, was the prime object in kidnapping their brides. On the return of the party to the western shore, a week was passed in a sort of bacchanalian honeymoon. After this, a dark night was chosen for its crowning festivity. In the midst of a gloomy and almost impenetrable forest is a kind of natural amphitheatre, and in this the Stygian horrors that were to follow came to pass. Here, and at night, deafened by the blasts of the cow-horn, the cheerful roll of the tom-tom, and the inspiring blare of the Ethiopian atabal, the luckless brides were deprived of their clothing, and made to dance furiously until perfectly exhausted. One after another dropped down in a swoon. At last, but one, the most robust of the captives, kept the floor. "You are my Queen!" howled the chief of the band, addressing her, "and we will celebrate our nuptials in a manner worthy of ourselves. Ho, there! Illuminate!" With a crash as of a thousand gongs, a red light instantly spread over the scene, and then a horrible spectacle was discovered. All around the amphitheatre the palm-trees had been covered with resin, and were now set on fire. To the trunk of each tree a woman had been lashed, and these unfortunates were now burning to death. The chief then leaped wildly among the flaming trees with his Queen until the orchestra struck the final chords of the measure, when "he plunged a dagger into her bosom, so that she expired with the last notes of the music." The agreeable drama terminated, as we need scarcely say, by the revellers drinking themselves blind drunk as an appropriate dessert to so rich a feast of connubial bliss.

This lovely tale is gravely offered as truth by the French journalist, and many who do not believe in its verity will admire the inventive genius of its author; such admiration will however shrink to unenviable proportions when it is known that the *Figaro's* story, or something very like it, is to be found among certain fragments of manuscript left by the late ALEXANDER DUMAS.

How to Keep Cool.

During the present tyranny of Sirius, when even the exertion of thinking seems a flagrant defiance of the thermometer, the one ambition of most people is limited to the concentrated purpose to "keep cool." The very intensity of the aspiration in many cases defeats itself. Those earnest but misguided persons who, "through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease," persistently woo the coy spirit of coolness through a straw—*tenui meditatus avena*—often find that the only upshot of their labors is to bring them into hot water at the last. The exertion of fanning in most cases counteracts the slight relief which it affords. And although the practice of sleeping on the housetops is affected by many aspiring spirits, and is popular in some parts of the town, the effort necessary to avoid falling off is apt to interfere with its enjoyment.

Seriously speaking, however, a moderate exercise of prudence and care will obviate many of the most distressing, not to say dangerous, effects of the heat. By making it a point never to be in a hurry, for example—and one of the most energetic workers that ever lived said it was only idle men that were ever in a hurry—much may be achieved toward this desirable end. And so, too, the simple precaution of keeping as much as possible in the shade; of carrying an umbrella, of abstaining from immoderate use of iced-drinks of any sort, will avert many of the perils of the time. And even for people of limited means, there are various simple devices that will go far toward securing that comfort which appears to be monopolized only by wealth. Ice, for instance, is a luxury beyond the family means, what is simpler than to adopt that resource for cooling water familiar to tropical countries, by putting it into an earthenware vessel, wrapped round with damp clothes, and suspended in a current of air? Much may be done, also, toward attaining an endurable indoor atmosphere by opening the windows only during the cool of morning and evening, and closing them in the heat of day.

Attention to trifles like these will achieve a wonderful amount of comfort. But best of all prescriptions for the hot weather for those whose occupations happily permit it, is cessation of effort so far as compatible with the necessities of life. Luckily, at this time, most kinds of business are stagnant, and even those who are unable to get away from the City have ample leisure to seek such minor relaxations as its parks and suburbs afford, and generally to "loaf and invite their souls." It might be an acceptable innovation to introduce the Southern custom of dividing up the business day between the cool of the morning and evening, leaving the sweltering noontide for the siesta, to which alone it seems adapted. Failing that, it is still possible to "keep cool," even with the thermometer in the nineties, by following certain obvious precautions, and above all by not trying too hard.—These prescriptions are not available for editors, reporters, and printers, who are obliged to work all night with their heads jammed under gas-lights.

MINOR TOPICS.

GERRIT SMITH is a name much esteemed in this State—a few months ago, anybody who attacked it would have had to encounter the mild remonstrances of HORACE GREELEY. But GERRIT SMITH has been guilty of the crime of refusing to support HORACE, and so HORACE instructs his young men to set upon his old companion and associate, and try some of their dreary and pointless "satire" at his expense. It is needless to say that the said young men begin by altering Mr. SMITH'S name—they refer to him as "GERRIT;" a capital joke. Let us all laugh, or the Poets and Professors and Gushers may be disappointed. After much "wit" of this kind, the merry band promise "GERRIT" that if he will only behave himself in a certain way (indicated by them) they will not "snub" him any more. Does not all this come with a good grace from HORACE GREELEY toward an old, true, and universally-esteemed Republican like GERRIT SMITH? All the *Tribune's* praises nowadays are reserved for men like MATT. BRENNAN, TWEED, and A. OAKEY HALL. Well—there will be a squeal for forgiveness about the end of next November from the *Tribune*, and GREELEY will be on his knees protesting, with tears in his eyes, that he never meant what he said to the Democrats, and that if his Republican friends only forgive him this once, he will never misbehave himself any more.

The Court of Impeachment for the trial of the case of Judge BARNARD was fairly organized at Saratoga yesterday. The members of the Court exhibited a degree of firmness and unanimity in disposing of sundry frivolous objections and pleas for delay which fully justifies the favorable opinion which we have already declared them to be entitled to. We fully expect that the Court will make no "doubtful ruling" upon the preliminary objections to be made by BARNARD'S counsel as to the validity of the Assembly charges and to the jurisdiction of the Court itself. Everything promises such speedy justice for GEORGE G. BARNARD as shall vindicate the honor of the State and the rights of the people

Here is a fair sample of the clumsy fabrications sent out daily from GREELEY'S organ:

"A prominent representative of Delaware County, New-York, says that the County will be carried for GREELEY and BROWN, and that the town of Delhi, in that County, which gave GRANT eight hundred majority in 1868, will give at least one thousand majority for the Liberal Republican ticket."

Let us see what are the facts. The entire vote of the town of Delhi was but 709 in 1868, and of this number there were cast for GRANT 453, and for SEYMOUR 251. Now, by what arithmetical process Mr. GREELEY is to receive a majority of one thousand out of a voting population of 709 it would be difficult to tell, unless, indeed, his Tammany allies should meditate sending REDDY the blacksmith and his gang to make up the deficiency.

It will be observed, from our Washington dispatches, that the question of the collection of the scrip dividend tax of half a million of dollars from the New-York Central Railroad is being narrowed down to a practical point. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue insists on the deposit either of the money or of United States bonds equal in amount, and then the Railroad Company can take such legal action as they think fit to test the right of the Government to collect the tax in question.

New blood in the Police Department of Brooklyn, is beginning to tell. The Board has issued an order, which, if carried out, will work a great change in our neighboring city. It enjoins the prompt arrest of every person, liquor-dealer or druggist who violates the law by selling or pretending to give away liquor on the Sabbath. In this connection, the police are reminded that the best evidence of an efficient police force is the absence of crime. This order is a hopeful sign for the citizens of Brooklyn.

FENTON'S Professor of Journalism should keep closer watch over his correspondents. As he has many of them at his elbow, he ought not to let them manufacture utterly improbable statements. Only the other day one of them was caught grinding out a regulation account of an "enthusiastic" Greeley meeting, which was characterized by the local Greeley paper as gross exaggeration. And yesterday, "one who knows" all about HORACE WHITE of Chicago, (obviously Mr. WHITE himself,) had to write all the way from that city to contradict a *Tribune* story about his private affairs. *Experientia docet*, and we may now look, for a while at least, for greater caution in the production of "trustworthy" news by the Professor and his sub ordinates.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Spain Satisfied With Gen. Sickles—The Central Railroad Scrip Dividend Tax—The Civil Service.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government of Spain has expressed to the Government its confidence in Minister Sickles. It gives assurance that he is a most acceptable representative of the United States at that Court, and is gratified to learn that the reports in the newspapers of his intended resignation are without foundation.

THE CENTRAL SCRIP TAX.

The Attorneys of the New-York Central Railroad were here again today in regard to the payment of the scrip dividend tax which the Government proposes to collect of the Company. They desire to make the Government plaintiff in trial before the Courts, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sustained by the Treasury Department, does not propose to give any advantage away which the law lodges in the Department. The next thing the Road asks is that it may be allowed to give bonds for the payment of the tax, if decided against them in the Courts, and that they be allowed to bring suit against the Government in the same manner as if the tax had been actually paid. This is, of course, to allow the Company to have the use of half a million of dollars while the case can be kept in the Courts, and the interest would pay the costs of the legal proceedings and much more. But the answer of the Commissioner of Revenue is, that if the road will make a deposit in the Treasury of United States bonds to cover the amount of tax, he will permit them to bring the suit in the same manner as if distraint upon property had actually been made. This compels the taking of that amount from the use of the Company. The representatives of it ask a day or two to answer to this, which is the ultimatum of the Government, and they have been given a limited time, and are informed that an answer must not be long delayed.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Douglass will leave here next week Wednesday for a visit to the White Mountains, where he hopes to leave the ague chills with which he has suffered much during a year past. He will be absent about a month.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There will be a competitive examination at the Interior Department, to-morrow, to fill five or six vacancies in clerkships of class No. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PESCHKA-LEUTNER CONCERTS.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner was again heard at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience was much more numerous than that assembled on Monday, and it waxed quite as enthusiastic when the power and range of the artist's voice, and the brilliancy of her execution, were made clear by the successful recital of three very florid compositions. These were respectively "Ernani, Involami;" the bolero from "I Vespri Siciliani," for the satisfying delivery of which, however, Mme. Leutner's tones are rather heavy; and the "Peschka Bravour Polka," which consisted of variations upon a most commonplace theme, and for which a repetition of Proch's air, sung on Monday, would have been a most acceptable substitute. The lady could certainly not complain of a lack of appreciation of her vocal resources and talent; hearty applause was never lavished upon a songstress. The pianist of the evening was, as heretofore, Mr. Bonawitz, and an orchestra, under Herr Bergmann, supplied a profusion of instrumental music. Mme. Leutner will take part in one concert more. This may be attended to-morrow.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument.

A meeting of the Sir Walter Scott Monument Committee was held yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the unveiling of the monument proposed to be erected in his honor. It is not decidedly settled whether the statue will be uncovered on the 15th of August, Sir Walter's birthday, as it has not yet arrived from Scotland. Appropriate ceremonies will be observed on the occasion. A parade of the New-York Caledonian Club, the Hudson County, Jersey City and Brooklyn Clubs will take place, the members being attired in Highland costume. The Seventy-ninth Regiment will also turn out in their new kilts, and there will be delegations from Scottish societies from different parts.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES

The "Bloody Chasm" to be Closed, Not Ignored.

The Duty of Southern Voters, Black and White.

The Financial Policy of the Government Explained.

Revenues Collected, Expenses Reduced, Credit Strengthened, Taxes Lessened, Specie Payments Prepared For.

Speech of Secretary Boutwell in North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17.—The Republican meeting at this place today was a decided success, both in numbers and enthusiasm, being in every way superior to the Democratic meeting yesterday at Raleigh, when the relative population of the two places is considered. Hon. Judge Dick introduced Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who proceeded to deliver one of the most powerful and eloquent political addresses which will be delivered in this canvass.

He began by saying that as one having some part in the administration of the Government and responsible for its action, he considered it his right to speak to the people concerning what had been done. He had been asked by Gen. Grant to take the Treasury Department, and had accepted it as a public duty just as Gen. Grant had offered it. In accepting the office he had not been bound in personal fealty to Gen. Grant, nor had he lost his rights as an American citizen. Heretofore he had no excuse to offer for appearing before the people to discuss the issues of the day. He then went on to compare the condition of North Carolina with other States, saying that the first need of North Carolina is people; showing how, with increased population, the lands of the State would immeasurably increase in value. The next need of the State is common schools, and he showed the great benefit of universal education by citing the case of Massachusetts, which has been made prosperous beyond comparison with her resources because her founders had laid universal taxation for education, and compelled every child to attend the schools. He then went on to the benefits of education upon the elevation and profits of labor. All this might be supposed to have nothing to do with the pending election; but there was an impression abroad that the Democratic Party of the South was opposed to immigration and the triumph of that party would be taken as a protest against immigrants, while the success of the Republicans would be an invitation to all people of all nationalities and opinions to come here and help in the development of the great country. Looking to the interests of the State only, citizens here should not stand in the way of this development, by voting the Democratic ticket. In the matter of education, the Republicans had always been its friends and the Democrats its enemies, with some few honorable exceptions. In Tennessee—reconstructed by Republicans—popular education had been provided for, but afterward the power had been wrested from them, and Democrats had abolished the system. In its national platform the Republicans have given pledges that every man should have his rights guaranteed to him, because they are his due, not because they are given him by law; and this is the fundamental difference between the Republicans and most of the advanced Democrats, who merely acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Boutwell then said, there are two ends to a revolution, the beginning and the close, and they are attended in one particular with the same results. At the beginning of the rebellion, as we saw in 1861, there were a good many timid men who could not accept the ideas which prevailed; who were alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs; who shrunk from responsibility. Men who had been a long time in public service were not equal to existing exigencies, and the people felt there was a necessity for public affairs to be placed in other hands. Now, too, men had shown utter inability to accept new ideas. When the rebellion approached its close, it was marked by the overthrow of the old institution and the establishment of new ideas. There will be men at every stage of affairs, who will hesitate; who doubt as to the expediency of taking any further steps; who fear the last ultimate result of their own teachings. When slavery was overthrown on this Continent the laboring people of the North and South said this is right. The laboring men everywhere occupy a more exalted position in consequence of the overthrow of slavery; he is more recognized in every way; and the day is coming when he will receive the reward of intellectual and manual power he has displayed in the development of the resources of the country. But there are men who shrink from accepting the logical results of their own teachings. They are stranded by the way. Every resolution is marked by remains of these men.

In the revolution of 1776 it was the same. Men high in authority shrank from the recognition of the Declaration of Independence; but the people accepted and maintained it from 1765 to 1783. History shows you remains of these men. The same thing is occurring now. There were men who were identified with the Republican Party in the beginning, who were Union men during the war, who demanded emancipation, and now they doubt whether the logical results of their own teachings ought to be accepted. There is no occasion for alarm in this; the people will deal with these men who hesitate. Look at the history of the war; see the men who started with us, but faltered by the way, and who are now doubting and hesitating. Nevertheless, the Government lives, and the ideas survive. They were but mere men, and rights cannot be betrayed.

Here Secretary Boutwell began his financial statement by reference to the charge that since the war $3,000,000,000 had been collected and $1,000,000,000 only accounted for, and showed its utter absurdity: showing that in that time two items of interest and pensions, $1,138,000 had been paid out. He then continued: It has been represented also that there have been large defalcations by the Collectors of Internal Revenue. In order that you may have our intelligent opinion in this matter of the loss of twenty millions or more by defalcations, I will state a few facts. The system of accounts in the Treasury Department, with Collectors, is kept in such a manner as to show the amount charged to them by Assessors, who, as you know, make assessments of taxes and turn it over to the Collector, taking his receipt, which is sent to the Department at Washington, and the amount of taxes specified is charged to the Collector, although when the charge is made he has received very little of the money, perhaps none at all. When the Collector goes out and his successor is appointed, the balance uncollected for any reason is charged over to his successor, and the first Collector is not credited with the amount so charged, until he shows conclusively that it could not be collected, or until his successor does collect them and accounts to Government therfor. So that when in a district you have had two or more collectors, and there is a balance in the hands of the first uncollected; it is charged to the second and appears against him as well as the first. Now, on the 20th December, 1870, the House of Representatives called on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amounts so standing against Collectors, which were reported, including those which had been charged to the Collectors in the several districts, and of course served to swell the whole amount due from them: and thus represented the balances as due from the Collectors, which had never been collected at all, and the amount actually due could not be ascertained until the accounts were fully settled. The Secretary of the Treasury never supposed that any person could make any use of this document, but very soon our Democratic friends represented that there were $20,000,000 in the hands of the collectors of internal revenue, which had never been paid over. Seeing this, the Secretary of the Treasury requested the First Controller to make a statement, separating the amounts which were naturally due from the collectors for the amounts charged to them, from those amounts which had been charged to them, but had never been collected. What was the result? In August last, instead of there being $20,000,000 due, the total was $2,750,126. This comprised all the defalcations charged against the collectors from 1863, and during that period $1,000,739 of internal revenue had been collected, and the total amount lost, even if none of the amount was recovered, was only one-eighth to one-tenth of one per cent. It is with ill grace that charges of defalcations come from the Democratic Party. You all know that Johnson was the exponent of the Democracy, and it appears upon analysis of these defalcations, that different Administrations are responsible, as follows: Appointees of Mr. Lincoln, are defaulters to amount of $929,000; of Mr. Johnson, $1,755,660; of Gen. Grant, $64,581.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The financial policy of Gen. Grant's administration may be thus presented:

1. To secure the faithful collection of the public revenues.

2. To reduce the public expenditures.

3. To re-establish public credit, and consequently, to reduce the interest account.

4. To reduce taxation, and finally, to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment consistent with the uninterrupted prosperity of the country.

The extent of the system of frauds upon the Government, in evading the payment of taxes justly due, is at once illustrated and demonstrated by these facts. The revenue derived from tobacco in the State of Virginia during the last forty-four months of Mr. Johnson's Administration, covering almost the whole of his official term, was about a million and a half of dollars, while the amount collected in that State from the same source at a reduced rate of tax, during the three years and first three months of the fourth year of Gen. Grant's administration was over $13,000,000. The total revenue derived from distilled spirits during the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration was $93,454,054, and for the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration $151,935,618, showing a gain of $58,481,564, equal to sixty-four per cent. increase, and this in view of the fact that the duty was two dollars a gallon during a large part of the first period, and only about seventy-five cents during the second period. A similar comparison shows that the revenue from tobacco was increased from $58,796,784, in the first period, to $97,479,076 in the second period, or at the rate of sixty-seven per cent.

THE CAUSE OF WASTE UNDER JOHNSON.

Considering the internal revenue system as a whole, and dealing with those articles only that were taxed, as well in the second period named as in the first period, the total gain was $106,202,639—equal to an advance of forty-seven per cent. A portion of these losses was due to the indisposition of Mr. Johnson to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and to the fact that he was constantly under the influence of dishonest men; but much the larger portion was due to circumstances, and to a condition of things which we are now invited to renew. It is well known that Mr. Johnson's Administration the Senate was Republican by a large majority, and that Mr. Johnson sympathized with the Democratic Party. The natural result of this condition of things was that persons who sought appointments through the nomination of the President and confirmation of the Senate represented themselves to the President as hostile and to Senators as favorable to the Republican Party. None but dishonest persons would resort to such means, and, therefore, as a general rule, dishonest persons were appointed to places of trust. Those in office who were actually guilty of fraud, but whose guilt was not proved, met all suggestions of criminality with the statement that the charges originated in political hostility; and they allied themselves either with the President or with the Senate, as best suited the emergency in which they were placed. Moreover, there was, in the nature of the case, very little disposition on the part of the President to investigate charges that were preferred against persons who represented to him that the charges originated in hostility, which was common to him and to them. Thus the political relations existing between the President and the Senate rendered it easy for dishonest men to obtain office, and almost impossible to secure the removal of dishonest men from office. If you contemplate electing Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, you must contemplate it in view of the fact that the Senate, whatever may be the present opinion of the country, will be Republican for the next two years, and with almost equal certainty for the next four years. You must contemplate, therefore, a return of the state of things which existed during Mr. Johnson's Administration. You will secure the retention of dishonest men in office, and the appointment of dishonest men to office, by processes which do not admit of control. The Administration of Gen. Grant has given to the country the benefit of a common purpose in all the departments of the Government; that common purpose was the collection of the revenue, and this result has been secured.

HARMONY NECESSARY TO ECONOMY.

In considering the second point, it is proper, also, to say that a reduction of the public expenditures can scarcely be effected except there be a common purpose in Congress and the Executive, and that such common purpose is not likely to exist unless they entertain the same political opinions. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1872, were $99,822,322 19 less than the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1868, the last fiscal year of Mr. Johnson's Administration. A careful and detailed statement of the expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and of the year ending June 30, 1871, has been prepared by Mr. Conant, head of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department. This statement, in substance, was laid before the House of Representatives in a speech delivered in that body by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which was published in the *Daily Globe* of June 5, 1872. I do not propose to lay before you the facts in detail, but the result reached is that, after making deductions for expenses growing out of the recent war and reducing the currency expenses of the year 1871 to the standard of gold, the expenditures for the last-named year were $69,042,838 13, and for the year 1860, $61,402,408 64, being equal to $1 98 for each person in 1860 and $1 77 in 1871. It is worthy of observation that in the year 1871 the Government expended nearly $11,000,000 upon public buildings and public improvements, against less than $3,000,000 for the year 1860, these items being included in the aggregate amount of expenditures as before stated. The country cannot fail to notice the importance of these statements, in view of the charges of extravagance that are made against the present Administration, and in view also of the fact that the necessary expenses of Government, as well as the expenses of private life, have been largely increased during the last thirteen years by the depreciation, not in paper money exclusively, but in the actual purchasable value of coin, not only in this country, but in all the countries of Europe.

The two first-mentioned objects of the Administration, the collection of the revenue and the reduction of expenses, having been accomplished, the third object, the re-establishment of the public credit and the consequent reduction of the interest account, was a comparatively easy undertaking. The reduction of the public debt was an incident to, and kept pace with, the results attained under the first two heads, and from the 4th of March, 1869, to the 1st of July, 1873, the public debt was reduced in the sum of $333,976,916 39, and the annual interest account in the sum of $22,401,087.

THOROUGH COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

It is to be observed that the average rate of taxation during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration was very much less than the rates during Mr. Johnson's Administration, for, although reductions were made in Mr. Johnson's time, the first of these was in July, 1866. It is ascertained by careful comparison, that if the average rates of taxation during the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration had been continued and extended over the first three years of Gen. Grant's, the receipts into the Treasury would have been greater than they were, by the sum of $288,800,000. So, it thus appears, that with the same facilities for revenue that were enjoyed by Mr. Johnson's Administration, the total payments on the public debt during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration would have amounted to about $800,000,000; and that the payments toward the public debt on the 30th of June, 1872, would have reached the enormous sum of $833,600,000. This statement shows at once the reduction of taxes that has been effected by Gen. Grant's Administration, and the immense losses by fraud and corruption under Mr. Johnson, due largely to a division of sentiment and purpose between the Senate and Executive.

THE FACE OF THE TAX-GATHERER TO BE SEEN NO MORE.

By the act of June 6, 1872, the revenue derived from Customs is reduced, by estimate, in the sum of $31,227,761, and internal taxes $20,651,000, making a total of $51,873,761. The duties are removed entirely from tea and coffee, from many other articles of necessity, or which enter into the manufactures of the country, while the demands of the internal revenue system are limited to liquors, tobacco, banks and bankers, proprietary medicines, and stamps upon checks. Under the new system the people will be exempt entirely from all direct taxation by the National Government, and will never more see the face of the tax-gatherer.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT STRENGTHENED.

It needs no argument to show that all these measures combined concur in aid of the policy of the Government to bring the paper money of the country to par with coin at the earliest possible moment. By the establishment of our credit upon a firm basis, $300,000,000 of the six per cent. bonds have been redeemed, and in their stead $200,000,000 have been issued at the rate of five per cent.; and, unless some unfavorable circumstances arise, it will be practicable to continue the redemption of outstanding six per cent. bonds, and the issue first of bonds bearing five per cent. interest, and then those bearing four and a half per cent. and four per cent. The beneficial results of this measure are not confined to the Government, but affect all classes of business men, by fixing a standard of interest at a low rate, and thus enabling other parties who are borrowers to procure money at a proportionately less cost.

SPECIE PAYMENTS APPROACHING.

The establishment of the public credit upon a firm basis is a condition precedent to the resumption of specie payments. While the public credit was impaired, a proposition to redeem the notes of the United States in specie would have been met at once by a demand which would have brought the Government to bankruptcy without delay. So, too, it is a condition precedent that the price of gold in the market shall not be materially above the value of paper, that resumption may be begun and maintained without interruption. It must, therefore, be accepted as a truth, for this country in its present condition, that the resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any measure of legislation, nor can it be forcibly maintained by any act of the Government. It must be the natural result of an existing condition of things, and, therefore, it has been the policy of the Administration to promote that condition of things which would enable the Government to resume specie payments without affecting violently or prejudicially the great interests of the country. During the year 1869, gold was at an average premium of 32½ per cent. This was due largely to the fact that the credit of the Government was impaired at home and abroad, gold-bearing six per cent. bonds being worth only seventy cents on the dollar. During the year 1870, gold averaged 14 5-6 per cent. premium, and thus far, during the present year, it has averaged 11½ per cent. The further equalization of the value of coin and currency will depend upon the increase of the business of the country, the amount of our exports, and the value of the foreign trade of the United States carried in American vessels. There is but one measure of legislation, except such as foster the business interests of the country, that can facilitate or hasten the resumption of specie payments; and that is, a reduction by force of law of the volume of paper money in circulation. This policy the country has not been prepared to accept, nor am I prepared to advocate the adoption of a measure which, unless very gradual in its operation, would produce great injury to the business interests of the country, impair the revenues, and in the end cost more than the value of the result produced. The growth of the country, under a wise administration of affairs, will soon enable the Government to resume specie payments without violence or injury to any.

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For three years, Mr. Greeley, through the columns of the *Tribune*, has advised the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gold in the Treasury and apply the proceeds to the payment of the public debt, thus saving interest, and then to resume specie payments; or, rather, these two bits of advice have been frequently and interchangeably presented without at any time stating which, in his judgment, is entitled to precedence in the order of events. But it can very well be understood that the sale of the gold in the Treasury, whether for the payment of the public debt or otherwise, would put it out of the power of the Government to resume specie payments; that the sale of gold in the Treasury, forcing down the price unnaturally, would stimulate imports from other countries, increase the balance of trade against us, create an unnatural and excessive demand for coin, and ultimately advance the price of gold for the benefit of speculators and gamblers, but to the great injury of the country. I do not hesitate to declare that this policy, which is the only policy in any department of the Government to which Mr. Greeley has adhered for even three years, would end in disasters such as the country has not witnessed since 1837, and if Mr. Greeley is pledged to anything, it is to this disastrous policy. If, in any supply, he should be placed at the head of affairs. The way to resume is not to resume arbitrarily and without regard to facts, but to place and keep the country in that line and condition of prosperity which shall enable it to meet all its obligations; and it is for this reason that the Administration has believed it to be wise to retain an amount of gold which would be sufficient when the appropriate moment arrived to enable the Treasury to resume the payment of our national liabilities in specie, without going into the market to borrow, and without making any special effort for an undertaking which would certainly result disastrously, if the Government were not strong enough to move, free of all dependence upon external aid.

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This, in brief, is a statement of the financial policy of Gen. Grant's Administration. This policy is in substance in accord with the positions taken by Gen. Grant in his inaugural address and in his first message to Congress, and I present it to you with confidence that none of you will vote for any man, whatever may be the present opinion of the country, will be Republican for the next two years, and with almost equal certainty for the next four years. You must contemplate, therefore, a return of the state of things which existed during Mr. Johnson's Administration. You will secure the retention of dishonest men in office, and the appointment of dishonest men to office, by processes which do not admit of control. The Administration of Gen. Grant has given to the country the benefit of a common purpose in all the departments of the Government; that common purpose was the collection of the revenue, and this result has been secured.

HARMONY NECESSARY TO ECONOMY.

In considering the second point, it is proper, also, to say that a reduction of the public expenditures can scarcely be effected except there be a common purpose in Congress and the Executive, and that such common purpose is not likely to exist unless they entertain the same political opinions. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1872, were $99,822,322 19 less than the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1868, the last fiscal year of Mr. Johnson's Administration. A careful and detailed statement of the expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and of the year ending June 30, 1871, has been prepared by Mr. Conant, head of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department. This statement, in substance, was laid before the House of Representatives in a speech delivered in that body by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which was published in the *Daily Globe* of June 5, 1872. I do not propose to lay before you the facts in detail, but the result reached is that, after making deductions for expenses growing out of the recent war and reducing the currency expenses of the year 1871 to the standard of gold, the expenditures for the last-named year were $69,042,838 13, and for the year 1860, $61,402,408 64, being equal to $1 98 for each person in 1860 and $1 77 in 1871. It is worthy of observation that in the year 1871 the Government expended nearly $11,000,000 upon public buildings and public improvements, against less than $3,000,000 for the year 1860, these items being included in the aggregate amount of expenditures as before stated. The country cannot fail to notice the importance of these statements, in view of the charges of extravagance that are made against the present Administration, and in view also of the fact that the necessary expenses of Government, as well as the expenses of private life, have been largely increased during the last thirteen years by the depreciation, not in paper money exclusively, but in the actual purchasable value of coin, not only in this country, but in all the countries of Europe.

The two first-mentioned objects of the Administration, the collection of the revenue and the reduction of expenses, having been accomplished, the third object, the re-establishment of the public credit and the consequent reduction of the interest account, was a comparatively easy undertaking. The reduction of the public debt was an incident to, and kept pace with, the results attained under the first two heads, and from the 4th of March, 1869, to the 1st of July, 1873, the public debt was reduced in the sum of $333,976,916 39, and the annual interest account in the sum of $22,401,087.

THOROUGH COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

It is to be observed that the average rate of taxation during the first three years of Gen. Grant's Administration was very much less than the rates during Mr. Johnson's Administration, for, although reductions were made in Mr. Johnson's time, the first of these was in July, 1866. It is ascertained by careful comparison, that if the average rates of taxation during the last three years of Mr. Johnson's Administration had been continued and extended over the first three years of Gen. Grant's, the receipts into the Treasury would have been greater than they were, by the sum of $288,800,000. So, it thus appears, that with the same facilities for revenue that were enjoyed by Mr. Johnson's Administration, the total payments on the public debt during the first

THE DEMOCRACY AND THEIR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES EXPOSED.

Be not seduced by the idea that the Democrats are supporting a Republican for the Presidency. If their candidate could offer (what he cannot offer) a consistent life in the past as a pledge of his policy in the future, even this would be without value in presence of the fact that nearly all of his supporters are from the Democratic Party. Government is a machine. Its chief power is in the will of the party that elected it. The Democratic Party, as you well know, will never legislate in aid of or for the protection of your rights under the Constitutional amendments. Without legislation these amendments are powerless.

The Republican Party offers you a President, Senate, House of Representatives, Courts, and, above all, a public opinion ready and anxious even to give you protection in all your rights, liberties and immunities. All this the Democratic Party denies by its history, its declarations, and by the votes of its representative men. But, do you say, "Is not their candidate sufficient for us?" I answer he was not sufficient for himself, and he will not be sufficient for you. For the bauble of a nomination to the Presidency at the hands of his enemies he surrendered the treasures of a life. If he had not the manliness to preserve his own fame, do you expect that he will have the courage to protect your rights? And now I turn to you, fellow-citizens, who by ancestry, education, experience and capacity are destined to exert a large influence upon the fortunes of your State and upon the policy of the National Government, and I ask whether you will content yourselves with clasping hands over this bloody chasm, which may widen and deepen until it becomes an impassable barrier between us, or will you decree that it shall be filled up? When Louis Kossuth was in this country a number of clergymen met him in Philadelphia and welcomed him by a formal address. In their address they quoted the passage, "On earth, peace—good-will toward men." In his reply Kossuth said that in the original the meaning was peace on earth to men of good-will. I pass by the question raised by Kossuth, and only say that the declaration, as interpreted by him, is the rule in social, national and international affairs. Where there is not good-will there is not peace.

HOW TO SECURE PERMANENT PEACE.

The election in North Carolina will be taken by the country as an explicit declaration upon this point by you. If you are, as a State, of the opinion that the rights set forth by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are to be faithfully enforced and peacefully enjoyed because they are right and proper in the nature of things, then you are in accord with the Republican Party; but if you believe they are legal rights only, destitute of all moral foundation, to be avoided and overthrown whenever there is an opportunity, then you will properly sustain the Democratic Party, and vote for its candidates. I do not ask you to accept our ideas because they are entertained by a majority of the people of the country, and certainly not because they will inure to your advantage; but, in the nature of things, the bloody chasm cannot be filled until a fixed majority of the South accept the doctrine not only that all men are equal before the law, but that all men by right are equal before the law. The day locked for by us cannot long be postponed; in this State, I trust, it is near. Once the country accepted slavery. I am told, and I believe, that the thought of it is now banished from all minds, South as well as North. Why not, then, banish all injustice growing out of slavery? Is not this the purpose of North Carolina, and will she not so declare her purpose on the 1st of August next? Your history bids me believe this. You first gave voice to the purpose of the colonies to proclaim independence; while under the power of slavery you recognized, in an unusual degree, the rights of the negro; under the old order of things you maintained a system of public instruction, and you yielded reluctantly to the assaults upon the Union. These things are known, and the memory of them cherished by the people of the North. If bitterness once existed, it has passed away. One act of justice only remains to be done—the country waits for the evidence that you will heartily and cheerfully accord the full rights of citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, to all within your borders. Give this evidence, and the bloody chasm is closed.

THE AIMS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When the war ended two great results were sought by the Republican party, not only by virtue of its own principles, but by its sense of duty as the representative of the country: First—It aimed to secure equal rights for all citizens of the United States; and, secondly, to restore the seceding States to their ancient and equal position in the Union. As far as forces of law can secure these results they are attained substantially; but public sentiment, North and South, can only accommodate itself gradually to the existing condition of things. In the North the Democratic party is known as the reactionary party. A Democratic majority in the South, or in any State of the South, is accepted, not by Republicans only, but by Democrats as well, as a declaration that, in the district of country represented by that majority, neither immigrants nor capital will be safe. A Democratic vote is regarded as a protest against immigrants and capital from the North. On the other hand, a Republican vote and a Republican majority are accepted as pledges of security to person, property, and business.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

And be not deceived by the statement that there yet lingers in the Republican Party any hostility to you or to your interests. Restoration of Union means the restoration of every right and the recognition of every duty. These thoughts bind and control the Republican Party and its representative men, and especially are they in accord with the nature of General Grant. He shrinks from the exercise of power; he never seeks to enlarge his authority as a magistrate. Great in war, war is not to him a pastime, but a solemn duty through which he seeks peace. *Esse potè placidam sub libertate quietem*—the motto of my own State: "By the sword he seeks quiet peace under liberty."

If during this Administration the power of the National Government has been felt in this and in some other States, all candid men must now admit that necessity existed for its exercise, not merely for the protection of those assailed, but for the general peace of society. Combinations to commit wrong do not disappear with the victims first chosen, but at once the authors yield to other temptations, and, under the influence of lust, revenge, or avarice, become the terror of the community. You may rely with confidence upon the indisposition of the President to use the national power as a substitute for, or even as an aid to, local law; and you may count as well upon a sturdy resolution, in the discharge of duty, which characterized him in war, and which, finally, controls him in all the exigencies of civil administration. None more than the President will strive to make the Union that it ought to be—a General Government strong enough to maintain its own existence against all enemies, foreign or domestic; strong enough to protect the rights of its citizens at home and abroad; States with power full, complete, sovereign over all local affairs, members of a Union indissoluble and so attractive that no citizen shall hereafter consider whether his duty to his State or to his country is supreme.

The Campaign in Other Parts of the State.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 17.—Senator Wilson had a glorious meeting today at the town bearing his name. Three thousand persons were present, and he awakened the utmost enthusiasm among his auditors. A large meeting was also held today at Gibsonville, where Judge Settle and J. Madison Leach, rival candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, had a joint discussion. As usual Judge Settle demolished his opponent. North Carolina can be put down as certain for 8,000 Republican majority. E. C.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

The Minneapolis Tribune Fully Supports the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Please correct the erroneous impression given by a special from Chicago to the New-York *Tribune* of the 13th. The Minneapolis *Tribune*, purely from principle, supports the Philadelphia ticket and platform, and has no intention of doing otherwise. The Minneapolis *Tribune* Printing Company already prints half a dozen newspapers, and application has been made for us to print an evening paper in the Greeley interest. Merely as a business matter we consented to do so, and this is all the foundation there exists for the statement that the *Morning Tribune* is inclined toward Greeley. The City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County, and the State of Minnesota will give an overwhelming majority for Grant and Wilson on the 5th day of November.

JNO. H. HOWELL,
Editor *Daily Tribune*, and President *Tribune* Printing Company.

ILLINOIS.

Preparation of the Various Parties for the Coming Campaign.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—The Democratic and the Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Illinois met in joint session at Springfield yesterday, and selected a full electoral ticket, with Ex-Gov. Bross, of Cook County, and Judge J. D. Caton, of La Salle County, as electors of the State at large.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District, yesterday, nominated James S. Martin for Congress. Ignatius Donnelly has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Minnesota, and announcing his adherence to Greeley and Brown.

NEW-YORK.

Call for the Republican State Convention.

The Delegates to Meet at Utica on the 21st of August.

Apportionment of Delegates to Each County.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1872.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Utica on Wednesday, the 21st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, Representatives at large in Congress, and Presidential electors, to be supported at the ensuing election; and for the transaction of other appropriate business.

The Republican electors, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in the support of principles of good government, are cordially invited to unite at the call of the several local committees in electing delegates to said Convention, according to the accompanying schedule of representation.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.

Counties.	Delegates.	Counties.	Delegates.
Albany—1st District.	3	New-York—13th Dist.	3
2d District.....	3	14th District.....	2
3d District.....	3	15th District.....	3
4th District.....	3	16th District.....	3
Alleghany.....	5	17th District.....	3
Broome.....	5	18th District.....	3
Cattaraugus—1st Dis.	3	19th District.....	2
2d District.....	3	20th District.....	3
Cayuga—1st District.	4	21st District.....	3
2d District.....	4	Niagara—1st District.	3
Chautauqua—1st Dis.	4	2nd District.....	3
2d District.....	4	Oneida—1st District.	3
Chemung.....	3	2d District.....	3
Chenango.....	5	3d District.....	3
Clinton.....	4	4th District.....	3
Columbia—1st Dist...	3	Onondaga—1st Dist..	4
2d District.....	3	2d District.....	4
Cortland.....	4	3d District.....	4
Delaware—1st Dist...	3	Ontario—1st Dist....	3
2d District

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a goodly number of persons in attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 17, notwithstanding that the auction sales were of an unimportant character, and the temperature of the atmosphere was oppressive in the extreme. Among those present were many heavy dealers and speculators, Mr. Lewis G. Phillips being one of the number.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, the house and lot on the east side of Ridge-street, 133.4¾ feet north of Rivington-street, 20.4¾ by 50.1½, to Geo. T. Stiff, for $6,500. Also sold, under the direction of the same referee, the lot of land on the south side of One Hundredth-street, 375 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 100.11, to Peter Fox, for $5,050.

James M. Miller adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-avenue, to July 24, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee.

Less than two years ago the plot of four lots, 100 by 150, situate on the east-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, were sold to Mr. Patrick McBride for the sum of $32,000. About one month ago the same plot was resold to Mr. Simon for $52,000, and yesterday, July 16, the same plot was resold by Mr. Friedman, No. 122 Broadway, to Mr. Levy, the consideration being $56,000.

There are no real estate sales advertised to take place at the Exchange today, Thursday, July 18, but the following sales of country property will be held on the premises:

At Bayside, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., 500 select lots of land, beautifully located on Little Neck Bay, Long Island. The auctioneer states that the sale is to be absolute and without reserve.

At Rye Point, Westchester County, N. Y., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the executors of N. W. Stuyvesant, deceased, about three acres of land and a genteel cottage residence, commanding a fine view of the Sound and Milton Harbor; also, several other plots of land adjoining, containing from one to three acres each.

Exchange Sales—Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 h. and l., 20.4¾x50.1¼, on e. s. Ridge-st., 133.4¾ ft. n. of Rivington-st.....$6,500
1 lot, 25x100.11, on s. s. 100th-st., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av.....5,050

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 16.

Delancey-st., s. s., No. 125, 20x68.....$10,000
Pitt-st., e. s., 215.3 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 24x⅛ block; Henry-st., s. s., 287.3 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x⅛ block.....70,000
Jones-st., s. s., 54.9 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100.4.....33,000
5th-st., n. s., No. 227, 25x97. ⅛ part.....1,000
100th-st., n. s., 201.7 ft. e. of Waverley place, 39.2x96.11.....16,000
56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5.....14,750
57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5.....54,000
61st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.....10,000
90th-st., s. s., 225 w. ft. of 8th-av. 25x100.8; 90th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.8.....11,200
99th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11.....3,900
104th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.11; 104th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.11.....32,000
112th-st., s. s., 169.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.11.....8,000
120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.14.....8,484
127th-st., n. s., 328.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.....18,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 31st-st., 20x77.....100
5th-av., w. s., 28 ft. n. of 119th-st., runs n. 72.10x w. 126x s. 35x—.....29,000
11th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 92d-st., 25x100; 11th-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 92d-st., 25x100.....9,000

LEASES.

5th-av., No. 576, 25x100, 11 months, per year.....7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR sale, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list. F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 37 East 17th-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 25th-st.; price, $14,000; mortgage, $8,000; splendid order; burglar alarm, copper bath, &c. Apply on premises, or J. B. DAVENPORT, No. 85 John-st.; possession immediate.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Pineapple Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY. Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment. Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE,

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; all has rain water; 20-foot cellar; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Granite-st., private bonded warehouse, including the extensive granite vault, 300 feet long by 24 feet wide, with iron doors opening into each of the seven stores in bond, adjoining, is now offered for sale. These premises have been a bonded warehouse for many years, and are well-known as the only depository for all the imported wines and liquors in bond at this port. There are four stores adjoining in the block rented to private tenants which may be added to the bonded premises whenever increased business may require. The entire block, containing 30,000 feet square of the Merchants' Exchange, and is offered for sale on account of the declining health of the proprietor. JESSE GODLEY, No. 10 Granite-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.; the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, overlooking Long Island Sound, 84x61, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each 12 feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many fine trees; out-buildings are numerous and first-class; on the property is a lake, water-fall and mill; ground all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000; on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MOSQUITOES IN SPIRITS.—CURIOSI-ties, first time here; poor-house tenanted mostly by doctors and undertakers, (so healthy;) three minutes from express trains and sea; one hour from City; three new houses; modern improvements. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, owner, Riverside Station, Fairfield County, Conn.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a medium-sized family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 3,416 New-York Post-office. Might exchange for Brooklyn property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERBY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN.—A handsome residence, with all improvements; on high ground, well shaded, abundance of fruits and shrubbery, excellent garden, &c.; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brown-stone house to let, handsomely furnished, at a reasonable rent. Call at No. 242 West 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A NEW HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHelle, near depot, containing five rooms, garret and cellar; three acres of land well stocked with fruit. Address or apply at Dr. MOULTON'S, New-Rochelle.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SECOND GRAND SALE, 500 SELECT LOTS on the MICKLE ESTATE, at BAYSIDE, L. I., THURSDAY, JULY 18, Splendid property, fine water views, Elegant surroundings, SPECIAL TRAIN, GRAFULLA'S BAND, RURAL BENQUET, HARRISON THE INIMITABLE. Terms liberal; 70 per cent. on mortgage. Free railroad passes. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure, Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and from said point, running easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn accordingly to a survey of Philip Milldoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1828, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362.) NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872. FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee. Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff. jy16-2awswTu&Th No. 7 Murray-st.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC HERNARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first-street; thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 13, 1872. FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee. TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

F. W. GILLEY, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.—THAT VALUABLE property known as the "Eddy Estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Anns-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, will be sold by order of the County Court of Westchester County, at public auction, by F. W. Gilley, auctioneer, under the direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, Referee, on SATURDAY, July 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises. For terms of sale, particulars, &c., inquire of CHAUNCEY SMITH, Morrisania, N. Y., or SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton ave.; size 42x55; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT. THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully sub-cribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a gross earning for the past year of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the entire enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw piles, aggregating 3,400 tons, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the years

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $524,000 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y., Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. NEW LOAN, Free of Government tax. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.) FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD. At 85 per cent. and interest. TRUSTEES. MOSES TAYLOR, } of the WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern. JOHN A. STEWART, } of the WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money. $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of 10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors, MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME. ARKANSAS STATE LOAN. A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box.*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased,* except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President. B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

10 PER CENT. BONDS. FOR SALE BY Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877.....$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877.....35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878.....5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878.....70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878.....75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878...1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878.....1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878.....4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878.....6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878..3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878.....2,500

Said bonds to be constituted for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds to be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it. HENRY AITKEN, Controller. CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS, Borrowed with State Amotnor. Interest January and July, in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $300 000. Taxes and Interest. Board. Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest. FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers. No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them to the said Trust Company, in the City of New-York, as provided in the notice heretofore published) at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates, in exchange therefor, will, in such cases, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the instalment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said instalment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said instalment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State. FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General. Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000 First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO., PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1873, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest. For sale by HOWARD, LAPSLEY & CO., NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST., ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD CO. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the holders of the guaranteed bonds and certificates of the above named Company held at the office of the undersigned, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. F. F. MARBURY, Jr.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors. S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY. NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, (4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

TWO $100,000 LOANS FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS.—First mortgage on first-class well-improved and desirably located Washington City, D. C., real estate, worth over $200,000 in each case, and will insure for amount of loans. Legal interest 10 per cent., paid semi-annually. Also, $40,000 on like property and same terms. Address REAL ESTATE, care Post-office Box 4,044 New-York City.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS, viz:

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS, KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,

Coupons paid by State Treasurers in New-York City. MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION. YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.

W. N. COLER & CO., AGENTS, NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF The Columbia FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED? OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 180 Chatham-square, Junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	186,251
Total	$386,251

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, free of tax, payable on demand JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the instalments finally paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1874,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5. By order of the Board. J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst. J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRAKY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dolars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer Books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 42 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

COUPONS NO. 6 OF THE CENTRAL Railroad Company of Iowa First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1877, will be paid, free of United States Government tax, on and after that date, on present

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

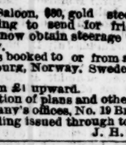
Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wednesday, July 17	Algeria....Saturday, July 20
Java...Wednesday, July 24	Parthia...Saturday, July 27
China...Wednesday, July 31	Calabria...Saturday, Aug. 3
Russia...Wednesday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia...Saturday, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wednesday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Saturday, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia.....July 20	Assyria.....July 24
Europa.....July 27	Olympia.....July 31
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Caledonia.....Aug. 7
India.....Aug. 10	Trinacria.....Aug. 14
California.....Aug. 17	Iowa.....Aug. 21
Australia.....Aug. 24	Britannia.....Aug. 28

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $130; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Tuesday, July 23, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin...$75	Steerage...$30
To London...80	To London...35
To Paris...90	To Paris...38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at lowest rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....LOUAGE....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....DARBE....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel. Besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 24, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, Gold, $80.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS. Wed'day, July 17, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 20, at 1 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, July 17, at 1 P. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage...$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, Pier No. 8 N. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 299 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ALLEGHANY, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. B. MORTON, Aug. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. B. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 8 Dunne-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Masatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Fort Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA,
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing on the September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 2d, (should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.....Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from unsolicited cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which persons are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 330, laws of 1872, will meet at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 18, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following-named persons, to wit:

Contract No.
183—Michael Gavin, 9th-av., flag, between 15th and 16th sts.
2025—Michael Gavin, 5th-av., crosswalks, at 131st and 132d sts.
2049—W. A. Cumming, 30th-st., stone-block paving, from 8th to 9th-av.
2052—W. A. Cumming, 32d-st., paving stone blocks, 3d to 4th-av.
2335—W. A. Cumming, Hubert-st., paving stone blocks, Hudson to West-st.
2338—W. A. Cumming, Watts-st., paving stone blocks, Canal to West-st.
2051—W. A. Cumming, 41st-st., paving stone blocks, 4th to Madison-av.
2050—W. A. Cumming, 63d-st., paving stone blocks, 3d to 4th-av.
2324—Michael Mahoney, 50th-st., flag, between 5th and Madison avs.
2328—Daniel Tone, 123d-st., regulating, grading, &c., 8th-av. to New-av.
2118—Michael Gavin, 22d-st., regulating, grading, &c., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.
1645—Michael Gavin, 30th-st., flag, 6th and 7th avs.
2130—Thos. Hayden, 5th-av. sewer, between 34th and 35th sts.
1710—Michael Gavin, 51st-st., regulation grade, &c., between 6th and 7th avs.
2232—Jos. Garry, 5th-av., sewer, between 32d and 33d sts.
2117—Jas. F. Keyes, 55th-st., paving stone blocks, 10th and 11th avs.
2075—Jno. Lenehan, 48th-st., paving stone blocks, 3d and 5th avs.
2235—Brown & Mork, Pearl-st., paving stone blocks, Whitehall-st. to Coenties-slip.
2236—Brown & Mork, Broome-st., paving stone blocks, Avery to Norfolk-st.
2320—Warren & Murphy, 80th-st., paving stone blocks, 2d to 3d avs.
2146—Geo. T. La Due, 52d-st., flag, between 8th and 9th avs.
2207—Michael Noonan, Church-st., sewer, between Fulton and Morris sts.
2199—S. R. Smith, 20-av., sewer, between 125th-st. and Harlem River.
1652—Geo. F. White, Washington-st., sewers, between Chariton and King sts., Hudson-st., Dominick-st. and Varick-st.
1769—Phillip Duffy, Chrystie-st., sewer, between Grand and Broome sts., Broom-st., Jersey-st., Wooster-st., and in Gay-st.
1815—Jno. Duffy, Bedford-st., sewer, from Christopher to Grove-st., Varick-st., Broome and Grand from Sullivan to Thompson, and Spring st., Mulberry to Crosby-st.
1943—Wm. H. Keyes, Washington and Greenwich st., sewers from Desbrosses to Canal, in Caroline-st., Leonard-st., Centre Market-place, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.
2060—Hugh Masterson, 124th-st., sewer, 3d and 4th avs.
2336—T. G. O'Brien, Hudson-st., sewer between Bank and West 12th sts., and between Horatio and Gansevoort sts.
2144—Water-st., sewer between Moore and Coenties-slip, and Front-st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R JAQUES,
Commissioners.

C. H.'S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 17, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 69.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major D. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Hon. Thomas Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court, of the state of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that it on and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. M. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.—Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 18th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock P. M.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 17, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.;
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHART'S, No. 335 4TH-AV.—All parties wanting help of all kinds, and all American, English, Scotch, German, French, cooks; nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, laundresses, housework, will do well to call immediately.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, RELIABLE help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) supply desirable servants of all nations for City or country.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; understands nice soups, jellies, cream, &c.; is a good baker; is willing to do coarse washing; has four years' reference from her last place in the city. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, jellies; ex. ceiling baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook, by a neat and nice woman; excellent cook of meats, soups, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small private family in the City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 333 East 11th-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands cooking in all its branches; can give good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 37th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class plain cook; will assist in the washing in a small family; best references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, near 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTable woman as cook and assist at washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS Call kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good City references. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands each branch thoroughly; City or country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waiting situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 406 West 17th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, TO GO INTO the country, a thoroughly competent Protestant nurse, who can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 78 University-place, between 9 and 3.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 106 Fulton and 38 Ann-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, &c., should call immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING taken in by Mrs. WHALEN, No. 227 1st-av., second floor.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A PROTESTANT lady of refinement and education, having become reduced, desires some honorable employment not menial, such as housekeeper, governess, matron; either of those positions she can fill satisfactorily, and give undoubted references. For further information apply at No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German young woman, a lady's maid and seamstress, chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and to do washing situation; highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or do light chamber-work and sew; four years' reference. Call at No. 22 West 24th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a superior Protestant young woman and excellent laundress; French starching, which all kinds of fine work in the best manner; or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and first-class laundress, French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTant woman desires a position as nurse for growing children; can teach German, if necessary; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, whose baby died a day old, wishes a baby to nurse. Call at No. 549 6th-av., basement.

WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable German young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman to wait on a family going to Europe; City reference given. Call on or address M. FRANCIS, No. 83 Varick-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class waitress; is neat, tidy and competent; good City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 645 6th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION ON A gentleman's place by a competent man who understands perfectly the care and management of horses; is a first-class coachman or gardener; is willing to be generally useful; good reference; moderate wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Address L. E. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHman; can milk and gardening; useful worker; wife is good cook and baker; City or country; good reference. Call or address JOHN SCHMID, No. 355 East 34th-st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages perfectly; has ten years' first-class reference. Address G. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; experienced in the business ten years; the country preferred; reference if required. Call for two days at No. 230 West 16th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or hotel; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at French and German Office No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCHMAN as cook in a private family or hotel; excellent references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—LITERary, mercantile, or any other of a respectable character, by a gentleman in delicate health; duties that could be performed at home or in an office, or that involved some traveling, would suit him. Address till 22d inst., BENJAMIN, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED coachmen, waiters, grooms, porters, farm hands &c., should call immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—AN American man and wife wish situations on a gentleman's place; the man understands the care of horses, cow, garden, &c.; the wife to assist in house work; good reference; wages moderate. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to country. Apply 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best references from last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.;
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DOING a business in the City, desires the ease and refinements of home, which, by leaving his native land, he may have lost, can have the same with an American family. Address HOUSEHOLD, Box 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE, COOL, AIRY FURnished front room to one or two gentlemen; also, small back room; references exchanged. Apply at No. 115 West 25th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Large, pleasant rooms, with bath-rooms, to let, with board, permanently or otherwise, to suit parties remaining in the City; references.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE rooms, elegantly furnished, on second floor; two hall bed-rooms on third floor, with board at Summer prices.

NO. 165 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second and third floor, handsomely furnished, to families and single gentlemen; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged.

LARGE ROOMS; SINGLE BEDS FOR two gentlemen. Also, a small room; $3 a week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of W. EVANS & COZZENS,

HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 10 A. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.

Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richard, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpenter, No. 41 Pine-st.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by south-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.

LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

How many an hour I've whiled away listening to the breakers roar upon the beach at Rockaway.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Far Rockaway, Long Island. This splendid house, already famous for its excellent fare, cool, spacious rooms, healthful and invigorating sea-breezes, surf and still-water bathing, ocean and inland scenery, is now open. Take Long Island or South-side Railroad. E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

WELLS HOUSE.

MILL BROOK, Warren County, N. Y., situated on the Eastern shore of Schroon Lake, among the Adirondack mountains is now open for the reception of Summer guests. House and furniture new.

THOMAS WELLS, Proprietor.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER H

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Large Increase in the Excursion and Relief Fund.

The Sum of $1,393 47 Received Yesterday—What is Being Done with the Money—Scenes Among the Poor—Report of a Missionary.

The subscriptions to the Children's Excursion and Home Relief Fund continue on the increase, showing that the public are decidedly in favor of the movement. Yesterday we received the sum of $1,393 40, making the aggregate amount of the fund $7,164 47. This exhibit is a most gratifying one, as it shows that the public only need to know that practical benevolence is intended to elicit a liberal response. The system of relief for sick children is now thoroughly organized in the Five Points, the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, and in the Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and we give today detailed reports of the work performed. The missionaries and visitors who are engaged in seeking out sick children to relieve, have entered heartily upon the work, and extend aid in a practical manner. The small sums required to afford the necessary relief are surprising, yet the system of temporary relief, with renewals when exhausted, has been found the most effectual.

The following subscriptions were received at this office from contributors direct:

John J. Bremer	$100 00
C. G. Gunther's Sons	100 00
James Stillman	100 00
Fresh Air	100 00
Mrs. R. A. Brick. (Fishkill, N. Y.)	100 00
A. C. K., Jr.	50 00
Westwood	50 00
Ellen M. Dabney	50 00
M. H.	50 00
Rankin & Co.	30 00
T. O.	25 00
Fieldstone Farm	25 00
T. M. A.	20 00
Lewis S. Levy	10 00
S. S. M.	10 00
Baxter	10 00
A Woman with Seven Daughters	10 00
A. H. C.	10 00
J. P. P.	10 00
A. C. B.	10 00
Mrs. S. B. A.	10 00
Cash	8 00
W. A. T.	5 00
No Name	5 00
H. C. M.	5 00
Little Trotty	5 00
Baby Lucy	5 00
A. C. A.	5 00
B. A. J.	5 00
Lulu and Hattie	5 00
Elsie Gould	5 00
Grandfather, Willie and Lizzie	5 00
F. C. Field	5 00
W. B. Co.	5 00
Hyatt	5 00
T. D. H.	5 00
Worthie and Eddie	5 00
S. L. C.	5 00
L. H.	5 00
E. L. H.	5 00
H. W. G., (Brooklyn)	5 00
J. H. D.	4 00
L. A. B.	4 00
S. R. M.	4 00
Cash, (Newark, N. J.)	3 00
A Friend	2 50
Lizzie and Carrie	2 00
Trevor and Carl	2 00
C. N. A.	2 00
Little Bell and Frank	2 00
Frank and Edith	2 00
M.	2 00
A Little Girl	2 00
Savings of three little children	1 55
E. B. A.	1 00
H. D.	1 00
Little Harry McK.	1 00
A Friend of the Poor	1 00
A. L. A., (Yonkers, N. Y.)	1 00
Cash	1 00
H. M. B.	1 00
Little Mary	57
Jennie T.	55
Eddie	50
Alice	50
Jake	25
Total	$1,024 40

Received from members of the Produce Exchange, per Mr. George A. Adams:

James Vanwoert	$10 00
David Dows & Co.	10 00
L. Roberts & Co.	10 00
I. M. Fiske & Co.	10 00
F. E Smith & Co.	10 00
Hecker & Bro.	10 00
Archibald Baxter & Co.	10 00
Jarkie	5 00
H. Shutzen	5 00
Wm. H. W. Allan	5 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Isaac H. Reed & Co.	5 00
W. H. Irwin & Co.	5 00
Shotwell Brothers	5 00
Gunna & Lea	5 00
S. C. French's Sons	5 00
Amerton Yale	5 00
Walter Carr & Co.	5 00
Five little children in the country	5 00
C. H. Benedict & Co.	5 00
S. O. Ryder	5 00
D. A. Griggs	5 00
Cash	5 00
T. E. F. R.	5 00
S. W. Carey	5 00
W. E. Treadwell	5 00
Cash	3 00
Cash	3 00
Cash	3 00
Geo. A. Adams	3 00
Jed Frye	2 00
Whitmore & Son	2 00
D. J.	2 00
H. R.	2 00
Cash	2 00
S. S. Burling	2 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
Total	$202 00

Received through Mr. John H. Bewley:

Pliny Freeman	$60 00
Anchor Life Insurance Company	25 00
C. W. Bouck, President, { Brooklyn Life Wm. M. Cole, Secretary, { Insurance Co.	25 00
W. W.	20 00
E. B. C.	10 00
G. W. P.	10 00
J. W. A.	5 00
W. A.	5 00
H. J. F.	5 00
J. A. G.	2 00
William Dutcher	2 00
E. A. P.	2 00
A.	2 00
E. S. D.	1 00
F. L. H.	1 00
J. F. B.	1 00
J. W. Jenkins	1 00
Total	$167 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received at office, direct	$1,024 40
Per Geo. A. Adams	202 00
Per John H. Bewley	167 00
Total	$1,393 40
Previously acknowledged	5,771 07
Aggregate of fund	$7,164 47

THE SICK CHILDREN.

Further Visits of the Missionaries and Times Representative to the Sick Poor—Description of the Scenes Witnessed.

The work of relieving the sufferings of the sick children of this City is going on well, and many of the little ones, who on Monday last seemed on the verge of the grave, were yesterday enabled to sit up, owing to the use of the medicines and other remedies supplied by the physicians. The change in the appearance of the children as observed yesterday was very gratifying to the visitors, who on Monday beheld little else but sorrow and tears.

In addition to attending newly-found cases, the attachés of the TIMES revisit others already reported, in order to watch the effect of the medical attendance on the children, and the result is very gratifying. In some instances the sickness was of such a nature, in consequence of previous lack of medical attention, as to present but little hope of relief, yet even many such cases have already yielded to the effects of medicine and care, and many more give promise of an abatement of the terrible disease, "cholera infantum." The Police have in many Wards been instructed to direct poor mothers with sick children where they may find a doctor and medicine free of charge, besides rice, milk, ice and other things needful under the circumstances.

The missionaries of the Fifth and Eighth Wards have already got to work, but the district is a large and populous one, and cannot be covered in one day. As yet but one serious case has been reported to Rev. A. Wiswall, who has the superintendence of the missionaries in this district, and who, with his co-laborers, will thoroughly work the two Wards for the purpose of discovering those cases which need relief. The case alluded to was found at No. 26 Laight-street, one of those large mansions which at one time ornamented St. [illegible] Park, but which has recently been turned into a tenement-house, although totally unfit for such a purpose. In this old mansion eleven families now reside. In the back basement, formerly used as a kitchen and wash-house, was found a family named Schultz. The husband, Henry, is a cooper by trade, but having been severely wounded at Chancellorsville, while serving in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under Gen. Howard, he is unable at present to keep constant employment, and the family suffer in consequence. The flooring of the room being laid on sleepers resting on the bare earth, a damp, grave-like smell is painfully apparent; yet in this apartment sleep the whole family, including a grandchild, aged seven months, named Lizzie Dunn. This little girl was discovered suffering from cholera infantum. The case was at once referred to Dr. Thurman, who promptly administered remedies.

The more the Thirteenth Ward is visited by the missionaries, more harrowing and heartrending cases of suffering and disease are found among the children, either caused entirely or aggravated by the terrible heat of the Summer months. The visiting missionaries yesterday worked assiduously along those streets nearest the river, between Houston and Grand streets. The TIMES representative accompanied Miss Chandler, one of the missionaries, into some of the most squalid houses that could be imacined. The scenes witnessed during these visits are briefly described in the following paragraphs:

Information had been received that two children were sick at No. 73 Goerck-street. To reach the house it was necessary to pass through a narrow alley-way, into a small court-yard, reeking with filth. Here two frame houses were found, and on the top floor of the furthermost house resided a Mrs. Doyle, with five children, all girls, two of them sick, and none properly clad. The husband, Thomas Doyle, a laborer, had been out of work for some time. The heated atmosphere of the rooms was very oppressive. Yet here lay two sick children, affected by the measles and Summer complaint, without a doctor to attend to them. Mrs. Doyle said she had buried two boys during the Summer of 1871, and believed she would now lose two of her girls. The case was placed in the hands of Dr. Lang, and was properly attended to; and the mother was given some necessary supplies of food for the children.

At No. 77 Goerck-street, William Young, aged fourteen months, son of Albert Young, was found sick with cholera infantum. The father and mother had found sufficient means to procure a doctor before the visitor arrived, and the great grandmother, aged eighty-seven years, sat constantly by the side of the cradle, keeping off the flies with a fan. The apartments were scrupulously clean; notwithstanding which two children had already died of the Summer complaint, and this one lay sick. The parents thanked the visitors for their call and consideration, but hoped they would be able to keep on their present doctor, as the father had regular employment.

At No. 83 Goerck-street, a scene of destitution and squalor of the worst kind presented itself. Peter O'Brien, a laborer, had been for some time out of work, having injured his sight thirteen months ago while employed in white lead works. The family, consisting of father, mother and four children, lives in one room, (for which they paid $4 50 per month,) with the walls and floor begrimmed with dirt and smoke, and black with flies. Mrs. O'Brien "goes out washing when she can get it;" but without it was evident that the family managed merely to exist. The child, Sarah, aged twenty-two months, was yesterday sick with the Summer complaint, and the parents had no means to procure a physician. The case was at once reported, and a physician assigned to the duty of caring for the child.

John Tumley, aged two and a half years, was found sick at No. 99 Goerck-street. The heat had produced scrofula in the face and eyes, and his mother, who had been a widow for two years, was partially prevented from washing, an occupation by which she generally earned a living for herself and her four children. The widow occupied two rooms, for which she had to pay $10 per month, and the atmosphere engendered by the heat was of the most unwholesome kind. Being unable to pay for a physician, a medical man was at once assigned to the case.

A report reached the missionary that a child lay sick at No. 316 Ewington-street. This was found to be an archway leading to a court-yard, in which were five old frame houses containing twenty families and nearly a hundred children. In the basement one of these five houses was discovered Mrs. Crawford with six children, one of whom—Ammie, aged two years—was sick with the measles. Crawford, the husband, is a longshoreman, but has been for some time out of work, consequently unable to procure a doctor, and Dr. Crampton was requested to attend the case.

At No. 315 Delancey-street were found three widows in one room, with Henry Scott, a sick child, aged seven, afflicted with measles. Two of the widows were advanced in years, and gained a precarious living by sewing, while the third, the mother of Henry, generally went out to work when she could get it. The evidence of industry being present in the house, Dr. Crampton was informed of the case, and the child supplied with nourishing food.

A distressing case was found at No. 329 Delancey-street. Mrs. Smith was there discovered with five children, and a feeble husband, out of work and in delicate health. One of her children, Joseph, aged six years, was sick with measles and emaciated by the Summer complaint. She had been unable to procure a doctor or purchase nourishing food, consequently Dr. Lang was assigned to the case, and an order was given for such food, &c., as was considered necessary. The flies in this, as in nearly all the houses visited, were a perfect nuisance. A fan was supplied, and the little sister sat on the bed and kept the pests from her sick brother. The family had three rooms, reached by a narrow stairway, at the foot of which was a running hydrant and sink. The constant overflowing of the latter made the lower floor always wet, and the damp mildew hung on the walls. Yet Mrs. Smith had to pay $8 50 per month for three small rooms in this house, which is unfit for human habitation.

OBITUARY.

Col. Richard French.

The well-known proprietor of French's Hotel died yesterday morning at Richfield Springs, Otsego County. He was a genuine New-Yorker, having been born in this city in 1809. He became known to the public as a hotel keeper some thirty years ago, when he kept a hotel on Chatham-street, near Pearl. Twenty-five years ago he built the hotel so widely known by his name, and then inaugurated what is now known as the European plan. He was a shrewd man of business, and so popular that he was at one time Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. At the news of his death the flags of the principal hotels were displayed at half-mast, and the parlors of his own hotel were draped with black and white festoons.

SARATOGA.

Sad Condition of the Disabled Racer, Longfellow.

A Brilliant Throng of Spectators of Yesterday's Sport—An Exciting Contest—Belmont's Kingfisher Gets a Bad Start—To-morrow's Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 17.—It is hardly to be expected that a race meeting extending over a whole week should escape without one wetting, and today we had a drenching shower, which for a while threw a damper even over the exuberance of that very buoyant pool-seller, Dr. Underwood. It was a fitting fall of the curtain for poor Longfellow. His admirers can say, with Byron,

"Even the elements weep at thy departure."

I paid a visit to Mr. Harper's stables early this morning. There stood the wreck of Long Branch racing greatness in the undignified attitude of three legs. He is gone forever. The wound in the heel is nothing compared to the breaking of the tendon, the middle one, too; and, to use the precise language of his trainer, who ushered him into the equine world, and has scarcely been away from his side for one hour since, "he'll never more than walk—run he couldn't." Again and again the noble horse tried to put that near fore foot firmly on the ground. A moment's trembling of the leg, and it was drawn up with evident pain. It was a sad sight, and if the devil have the privilege to quote Scripture to his purpose, one might take a liberty, in spite of Paine, Collier and Richard Grant White, with the text of "Hamlet," and exclaim, *à la Ophelia:*

"Oh! what a noble horse is here!"

But *revenons à nos moutons.* There are a thousand and over competitors for Longfellow's vacant place—a place which Bassett cannot claim from his very quasi victory of yesterday. The general verdict at the Club-house, the pool-rooms and the hotel seems to be "a winner, not a conqueror." We had a welcome shower of rain last night, just sufficient to cool the air and lay the dust without spoiling the race-track; but when it ceased there were heavy banks of clouds hanging heavily in every quarter of the horizon, and there were few who went to bed without having first prayerfully predicted a wet morning on the morrow. The sun, however, came out nobly this morning and made a gallant fight with the clouds—as gallant a fight and as near a victory as was that three-quarters of a length defeat which poor broken-down Longfellow sustained yesterday. The hotels turned out their quota of spectators in good time. Mr. Brestlin sent a detachment from the Grand Union which would lead one to suppose that Saratoga is full earlier than usual; and even the quiet, sedate Clarendon, where the exclusive aristocracy—the incarnation of the Empire State's nobility—delight to congregate, was in no little commotion, as carriage after carriage drew up at the front entrance to carry their fair owners to the track. There, on the piazza, either waiting for their carriages or watching the stampede, were Erastus Corning, Ezra White, Senator Murphy, Benjamin Field, R. L. Stuart, Chester Chapin, and many others, surrounded by a bevy of their wives and many a little one, eagerly imploring to be taken to the races. I hope they all got there; for a better day's sport—thanks to Mr. Travers and Mr. Morrissey—has rarely been witnessed. Mr. Leland says that he got them all off in good time. And to judge from the large attendance of ladies, I should think many of the other hotel proprietors were equally assiduous.

The fourth day's racing opened with an exciting contest—exciting because of the three runners. Fadladeen was considered a thorough outsider, and the other two were Alarm, who won three-quarters of a mile dash on Monday, in which race the starter so ruthlessly left Kingfisher behind, and Kingfisher himself. Indeed, so disastrous was the start for Kingfisher that I am assured by a high authority that Mr. Belmont has declared his intention of never again running a horse on a track where the same starter carries the white flag. As this course, if adopted, would shut Mr. Belmont out of the Jerome Park races, it would necessarily entail a great loss of prestige on several of the State racing associations, for Mr. Belmont is certainly one of their pillars. In the race, Kingfisher and Fadladeen led for the first three-quarters of a mile, when Alarm closed up with them and, racing in glorious fashion down the home-stretch, won easily, Kingfisher making even a bad third. This is another instance of how difficult it is to depend on a first-class horse who has once broken down. But Alarm is a magnificent colt, and, with such three-year old performances, may well cause the hearts of his owners to beat with hope that at five years he may turn out to be another Longfellow.

The second race was a selling one, and brought out Allie Hunt, who ran a bad fourth to Midday on Monday; Buckden, who ran a dead beat yesterday with Mr. Belmont's Grey Planet, Sandford and Mary Louise. Allie Hunt had a bad send off; but at the end of the mile, he quietly stole up, and came down the home-stretch an easy winner, his jockey reserving both whip and spur, while Sandford and Mary Louise were severely punished.

The third and last race was, perhaps—excepting the great struggle of yesterday—the most exciting of the whole meeting thus far. Tubman and Lochiel were the great opponents. Dr. Underwood sold far heavier pools on this than on any other race, the pool again and again running up to between three and four thousand dollars. In the last pool Tubman sold for $1,500, Lochiel for $1,000, Susan Ann for $625, and John Merryman, who ran second to Midday on Monday, $410. Lochiel's jockey led from the start at a pace which scattered the hopes of his backers in long-drawn sighs. On he went round the first mile and still leading, but beaten as certainly as a horse could be. In the second mile he held his own for the stereotyped while, and then all his horses closed in on him. At the half-mile post from home, Tubman came out and ran to the post the easiest of winners, Lochiel being last and two or three lengths behind John Merryman, who was third as that. The course, however, was in a terribly slushy state by this time. The horses had to wade through mud and water all the way, and there is no saying what the result might have been had the track been as firm and dry as it has hitherto been.

THE RACING.

The racing of the day was the same as that which has characterized the other three days of the present meeting, viz., first-class. When the sport began the track was in admirable condition, and the time made in the first race is again to be recorded as the fastest on record. Wonders will never cease, and the astonishing performances of our racers this year at Saratoga will be talked about all over the world. The first race was a dash of a mile, which had three starters in Kingfisher Alarm and Fadladeen, and the favorite was easily overthrown. As an extenuating circumstance in the defeat of Kingfisher it is said that he would not face the twisted snaffle with which he was ridden, but be this true or not we doubt whether he was a good enough horse today to beat that flying son of Eclipse—not to mention Fadladeen, who had previous to this race the fastest record for a mile. The race was run in 1:42¾, thus giving to Alarm the prominent position as the fastest mile and three-quarter horse at present on the turf, excepting the two stars, of course. Before the second race rain fell, but not enough to entirely spoil the track. Buckden, Allie Hunt, Mary Louise and Sanford started in this, and again the favorites were defeated, and bringing the knowing ones to grief. Allie Hunt, who sold lowest in the pool, won the race by a neck only, after a sterling contest. The third race was run, after a heavy rain-storm, in the mud. The contestants were Tubman, Lochiel, Merryman and Susan Ann, and for once the favorite won a splendid race easily in 3:39¾.

The betting on this race was very heavy, as the knowing ones had got so deeply into the mire that their efforts to get out were frantic. Dr. Underwood was kept busy, and remarked to his customers that it was the best pool-selling he had ever seen. The following are the details of the day's sport:

THE MILE DASH.

The first race to be got through with was the mile dash, for all ages, purse of $600, for which there were three entries, viz.: T. B. W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, five years, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; Hunter & Travers' b. c. Alarm, three years, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, by Stockwell, and A. Belmont's b. h. Kingfisher, five years, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston. The race between these three wonderful fast ones was looked upon with great interest, for the trio had won splendid reputations by their performances. Notwithstanding that Alarm won the fastest three-quarter dash on record on Monday, Kingfisher was held in such high esteem that he was made a great favorite, at the following rates:

Kingfisher	$470	$600	$500
Alarm	300	400	250
Fadladeen	58	65	60
Total	$828	$1,065	$800

THE RACE.

A beautiful start was effected, the three going off on even terms. When they got to the turn, however, Fadladeen rushed to the front, and led Kingfisher half a length, Alarm one length behind, apparently making a waiting race. When they passed the quarter-pole, Fadladeen was still leading Kingfisher half a length, while Alarm was now three lengths behind, and still waiting. They rushed down the backstretch very fast, and Fadladeen kept to the front, making the pace hot, with Kingfisher in attendance, and Alarm behind. They reached the half-mile pole head and head, with Alarm three lengths behind them. As they came round the lower turn, Fadladeen shook Kingfisher off, and was leading, Fadladeen half a length, while Alarm now began to make his run, and closed up a length. He kept coming at a terrible pace, and when they reached the three-quarter pole he was but a length behind the leading horses. Turning into the stretch, Fadladeen was ahead, and Alarm came to the head of Kingfisher. The latter made a spurt up the stretch, and looked like a winner, but he immediately gave way, and Alarm was second. He then came like a flash, took the lead from Fadladeen, and won the race by two lengths, in 1:43¾—the fastest time on record by a quarter of a second. Fadladeen was second, a length in front of Kingfisher.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, one mile:

Hunter & Travers' Alarm, b. c., 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Maud, 90 pounds. Grey..... 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' Fadladeen, ch. h., 5 years, by War Dance, dam Nora Criena, 114 pounds. J. Henry..... 2
A. Belmont's Kingfisher, b. h., 5 years, by Lexington, dam Eltham Lass, 114 pounds. Palmer..... 3
Time—1:42¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second affair was the selling race, purse $600, for all ages, a mile and a half. Horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights; $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500, 12 pounds; for $1,000, 15 pounds. The winner to be sold at auction.

T. B. & W. R. Davis' Allie Hunt, b. h., 6 years, by Vandal, dam Nora Creina, for $1,000; 108 pounds. Henry..... 1
Joseph Donohue's Sanford, ch. h., aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, for $3,000; 108 pounds. Hennessey..... 2
John O'Donnell's Mary Louise, gr. m., 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign, for $1,000; 90 pounds. Wright..... 3
Hunter & Travers' Buckden, b. h., 3 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Consequence, for $2,000; 93 pounds. McCue..... 4
John H. Harbeck, Jr's, Cadence, ch. g., 4 years, by Censor, dam Rachel Dawson, for $1,500..... dr
Time, 2:40¾.

THE TWO-MILE DASH.

The third and last race of the day was a dash of two miles for all ages—purse of $800, and the following four were nominated to start, viz.: Cuffin and Lochiel, b. c. Lochiel, four years, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Lass of Monnet, by Lexington; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Tubman, four years, by War-Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, four years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, and H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, five years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. The McDaniel stable had been so fortunate that it was now considered as invincible, but the storm which prevailed just before the race made the track fetlock deep in mud, so it was considered everybody's race. Just before the start the rates were as follows:

Tubman	$450	$600	$1,450
Lochiel	325	425	1,200
John Merryman	150	135	500
Susan Ann	120	160	460
	$1,025	$1,320	$3,615

THE RACE.

The four face the starter readily, and when they went away Lochiel was in the lead, John Merryman second, Tubman third, and Susan Ann fourth. When they went round the turn Lochiel made the mud fly at a fast rate, and soon left his competitors in the rear. When he reached the quarter-pole he was six lengths in front of John Merryman, who was half a length ahead of Tubman, he being a length in advance of Susan Ann. Going down the backstretch Lochiel kept cutting out the work, and was still half a dozen lengths in advance of Merryman. When they approached the half-mile pole Lochiel began to come back to the other horses, and when passing the half-mile pole was leading Merryman but three lengths, the latter being half a length in advance of Tubman, who was still leasing Susan Ann a length. On going round the lower turn Susan Ann came up and collared Tubman, and both ran together for a short distance. As they approached the three-quarter pole Tubman left the company of Susan Ann, passed Merryman, and assumed the second place, with Lochiel leading him three lengths. They now turned into the stretch, and Merryman was lapped by Susan Ann. When they passed the stand on the first mile, Lochiel still making the pace, was three lengths ahead of Tubman, who was a length the best of Susan Ann and Merryman lapped. As they went round the turn for the second time, Lochiel began to come back to Tubman, and he was leading him but a length. They then got on even terms, but Tubman now passed Lochiel, and at the quarter-pole led him a length, while the latter was three lengths in front of Susan Ann and Merryman, who were still lapped. As they went down the backstretch, Tubman went away, and galloped past the half-mile-pole, with a gap opened of three lengths of the other three, who were now together. As they came round the lower turn, Susan Ann left her companions behind, and led them a length but could not catch Tubman, who, when he reached the three-quarter pole, was leading her four lengths. Coming up the stretch Merryman shook off Lochiel and was third. Tubman in the meantime was coming well-in-hand and won the race easily by a length, with Susan Ann second, two lengths ahead of John Merryman, who was the same distance in advance of Lochiel. Time 3:39¾, which, considering the condition of the track, was a splendid performance.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $600; for all ages; two miles:

D. McDaniel & Co's Tubman, b. h., 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sydney; 108 pounds. Rice..... 1
H. P. McGrath's Susan Ann, b. m., 5 years, by Lexington, dam Roxana; 111 pounds. Harper..... 2
F. M. Hall's John Merryman, b. h., 4 years, by Eugene, dam La Rose; 108 pounds. Lakeland..... 3
Cuffin & Lawrence's Lochiel, b. h., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bonnet; 108 pounds. Hennessy..... 4
Time—3:39¾.

TO-MORROW'S EVENTS.

The sport furnished for to-morrow consists of three races. The first, a hurdle-race of two miles over eight hurdles, heavy weight weights, in which there are the following five entries: D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian; J. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, five years; James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged; R. Shea's br. h. Astronomer, four years, and Cuffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, four years.

The second is a selling race for two-year olds, three quarters of a mile, in which are entered F. Morris' b. c. Bouncer, by Eclipse; Gov. O. Bowie's ch. c. Calvert, by Baltimore; Hunter & Travers br. f. Luna, by Asteroid; and R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet.

The third race is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, in which five are marked to start, viz.: D. McDaniels' b. g. Sue Ryder, by imp. Knight of St. George; H. P. McGrath's blk. g. John Doe, by Lexington, sister to B. F. Jury, by Lexington; A. Belmont's br. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, and Robinson & Morgan's br. c. Bazaine, by Asteroid. This race monopolizes the attention of the betting ring to-night to the exclusion of the others. The rates are as follows:

Sue Ryder	$675	$670
Wade Hampton	530	530
Bazaine	125	55
Field	25	20

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Sighard, of No. 236 East Fourth-street, upset a kerosene lamp into the bed where her son George, two years old, was lying. The boy was fatally burned.

Anthony Hertiche, No. 517 Third-avenue, struck Joun Borus in the head with a slung shot. Hertiche was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court for trial.

Alice Ann Chapman, a girl eighteen years of age, attempted suicide by taking oil of cloves at her residence, No. 165 Bleecker-street, yesterday morning. The girl is recovering.

Jacob Kimmerson, aged fourteen years, of No. 49 Mott-street, was seriously burned by the bursting of a kerosene lamp on the sidewalk at the corner of Baxter and Mulberry streets, last night.

Charles Stapf, No. 231 Avenue A, was arrested yesterday for stealing a diamond pin, valued at $175, from Miles Connolly, No. 106 Bleecker-street. Stapf was committed by Justice Cox.

John F. Campbell was arrested, yesterday, for assaulting Officer Cole [illegible], of the Twenty-second Precinct. Campbell was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court for good behavior.

The concert given recently at the Central Park Garden by the band of the Garde Republicaine, in aid of the French Patriotic Fund, yielded a surplus of $1,089 99, which has been paid over to the French Committee.

James M. Quillan, aged twenty-three years, was yesterday committed by Justice Cox, for having entered the residence of Edward M. Pium, No. 43 Charlton-street, and attempting to carry away a quantity of valuables.

Abraham Rosenthal, claiming to be a cigar-dealer, at No. 129 Ludlow-street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail, yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of robbing Richard Berrise, of No. 345 Dean-street, Brooklyn, of a gold watch and chain, on a Belt line car, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mahlon Andersen, alias Jasen, who was arrested on Tuesday evening on the complaint of the Swedish Consul, charging him with embezzling public funds from the Government offices in the Kingdom of Norway and Sweden, was brought before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, and remanded for examination.

Mr. James C. Denny, for many years the confidential messenger in the office of the District-Attorney, has received from Judge Garvin an appointment to the responsible position of Recognizance Clerk. He will, doubtless, prove in his new position, as efficient and reliable as in the office he held for so long a period.

Eliza Harris, aged sixty-five years, of No. 54 West Twenty-third-street, was run over and instantly killed at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening, by a coach driven by William Post, of No. 551 West Thirty-ninth-street, who was arrested by the Police and discharged by Coroner Young, it appearing that he was not to blame.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed Patrolman Hugh McGinn, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for striking a little child with his club, and transferred the following Sergeants: Thomas J. Carr from Tenth to Fifth Precinct; Watson Vredenburgh from Fifth to Tenth; Eli B. Carpenter, from Ninth to Fifteenth; and A. McClintock from the Fifteenth to Ninth Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

John Strauss was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for one year for receiving stolen goods.

Officer Franklin E. Penfold, of the Sixth Precinct, was yesterday dismissed from the Police force.

James Williams was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday for four years and eleven months, for burglary in the third degree.

The store of John Young, No. 133 Atlantic avenue, was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $400. Cause, a leaky gas-pipe.

Phillip Dugan, a Policeman of the Tenth District, was, yesterday, fined five days' pay for leaving his post and going to sleep in a railroad car.

William Grant, of No. 331 Remsen street, and Patrick Glennan, of No. 17 Grand street, were yesterday arrested for selling liquor without having paid the special tax.

Tuesday afternoon Assessor Leich's officers made a descent on an illicit distillery at No. 283 Front street. They seized a still of 250 gallons capacity and eight barrels of whisky.

The trustees of the North Reformed Dutch Church have obtained permission to mortgage their property adjoining the church-building, corner of Willoughby-street and Clermont-avenue, for $2,000.

The case of Joseph Conley and Frank Weed, two river thieves, who were detected in the act of stealing a boat-load of pig-iron from a dock at Williamsburg, was yesterday, sent to the Grand Jury.

The Commissioner of City Works yesterday granted the request of the Committee of Fifty to investigate the books, accounts and vouchers of the late Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners.

Tuesday night a boy named Patrick Conlon, alias Punch Devlin, entered one of the new-style cars on Fifth-street, E. D., and snatching the money-box, decamped. He was, however, overtaken and arrested, and was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Yesterday morning Wm. Bedell, of No. 387 Degraw-Street, while sitting in his light wagon in Union-street, near Smith-street, was run into by a grocery wagon owned by Edward Graw, of No. 326 Court-street. Mr. Bedell's horse was killed and his wagon smashed by the collision.

LONG ISLAND.

The following appointments were made by Mayor De Bevoise, of Long Island City, at noon yesterday: Commissioner of Public Works, Alexander Moran; Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation, John B. Madden; Commissioners of Police and Health, Jas. Davren, James Locke, John E. Lockwood; Assessors, John Sheridan, D. A. Witschieben, Paul Rooney; Fire Commissioners, John Murphy, John R. Laws, Joseph Stevenson.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, while an old lady named Rosalie Hartshiem, was bathing with her grand-daughter near Stapleton, she was attacked with fits, and drowned before assistance could reach her.

NEW-JERSEY.

Vineland has 10,000 inhabitants, and its police force last year cost the city $147.

The will of Mare Aglas Vache, bequeathing property valued at $165,000, was yesterday admitted to probate at Newark.

A team of horses, valued at $1,000, was struck by a train on the New-Jersey Midland Railway, on Tuesday afternoon, and both horses killed.

Gov. Parker has nominated Mr. Andrew Clerk to fill the vacancy in the Board of Public Works, occasioned by the conviction and resignation of Mr. Bumsted.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen has granted fifty-three additional liquor licenses, mostly to saloons where liquor has heretofore been sold in violation of the law.

Twenty men, employed by Davis & Jones, subcontractors on the Springfield-avenue extension, at Newark, struck yesterday, having failed to obtain the wages due them for seven or eight weeks.

A building on West Park and Market streets, Morristown, occupied as a photographic gallery and clothing store, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $3,000; covered by insurance.

Property in Union County is valued at $23,600,000, an increase of $2,300,000 over the valuation of last year. The tax rate has been fixed at $2 80 per $1,000, a decrease of fifty cents on last year's rates.

Mary Maguire was yesterday found in an insensible condition in Washington Park, Newark. On her person was found a paper of oxalic acid, with which she attempted suicide. She refused to say anything further than that she lived in Brooklyn, and had been in St. Michael's Hospital for several weeks.

Departures for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool—Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Marshall, H. Berners, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahenstock, two infants and two servants, Master W. Fahenstock, Gibson Fahenstock, Mrs. Dock, Miss Mosier, Miss Mary N. Wilson, Mrs. F. W. Fiske, A. L. Hartridge and child, J. Anderson, Clinton Rogers, Danl. Gobel, Miss Prince, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pearsall, infant child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Post, Miss Post, W. G. N. Scott, Mr. Molyneaux, two Misses Molyneaux, Mrs. Charles McCulloch, child and maid, George Browning and son, Mrs. George West, A. Sober, H. B. Ellwanger, George Ellwanger, Miss William H. H. Percy, Rev. J. J. Garnsey, Phillip Deidesheimer, Alexander Elliot, Master Willie Elliot, Mrs. S. A. Wright, Miss M. H. Drake, Miss Westcleit, W. A. Shepard, two Misses Shepard, Wm. Ainsworth, David Ainsworth, Mr. Hodgins, D. G. Sullivan, G. Grund, J. Rust, John A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers and maid, H. A. Smythe, Jas. Coates, Mr. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. DeWitt and infant, Miss Ida DeWitt, Miss Elia DeWitt, Miss Lillie DeWitt, Miss Jennie DeWitt, Miss Alice DeWitt, Miss Josie DeWitt, Master John DeWitt, Master Geo. DeWitt, Miss E. M. Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. Slagg and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Warren, Geo. Cadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jowitt, Miss Jowett, C. F. Mawley, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pathourner, T. A. Potter, C. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Eastman, O. Bustamante, K. A. Weyman, Mrs. Scully and child, Capt. Whitehead, Chas. E. Parker, W. Chrisholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fuller, 2 Miss Fuller, Rev. Chas. G. Gilbat, Mr. and Mrs. Tycross, L. Heidelbach, Dr. Morgan, Mrs. George Morgan, Miss Morgan and maid, J. L. Messeratt, K. S. Messeratt, C. A. Griscom, R. G. Goodhwaite, L. Marx, F. Livingstone, A. Dorcas Berrio, J. J. Gibson,